VOLUME CXLVII,---NO. 42.

The Mercury.

-- РСВЫЗКЕВ ВУ--

THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor.

182 THAMES STREET.

NEWPORT, R. 1.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1768, and is now in its one hundred and forty-seventh year. It is the oldest newsuper to the Union, and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English burguage. It is a large mario weekly of farty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—ellional, State, local and general news, well selected miscelluny and valuable farmers and houshold departments. Reaching so many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

men. Single syear in advance. Single set in wrappers, 5 cents. Extra copies can say be obtained at the office of publication at the various news rooms in the city, ection copies sent free, and special signer advertisers by addressing the fifter.

Local Matters.

Change in Leaving Time from New York.

Commencing Monday, March 27th, the leaving time of Fall River Line steamers from New York will be 5.30 instead of 5.00 p. m., as at present. SUNDAY SERVICE.

Sunday trips via the Full River Line will be operated for the Summer Season of 1905 from May 7th to October 29th inclusive. The leaving time of steamers from New York, and of trains from Boston connecting with steamers at Fall River returning, will be the same as on week days.

Deputy sheriffs on Monday served on the members of the city council, and the city treasurer, the writs in the mandamus proceedings brought by the members of the police commission to compel payment of their salaries. The city council is directed to appear and show tause why mandamus should not have. The writs were made returnable on Friday, at which time the city solleitor entered an appearance and the hearing was continued.

The steamer Spartau of the Boston & Philadelphia Steamship line is ashore at Block Island and will probably never be gotten off from the ledge where she lies. The steamer struck last Sunday and it was at first thought that she could be floated without serions trouble but a storm arose before anything could be done. Her crew remained on board for a time but were finally taken off by the life saving

The residents of outer Broadway are clamoring more loudly than ever for a fire alarm striker somewhere north of the present one on the No. 4 Engine House. At the recent fire on Kay street there were very few of the residents of the northern part of the city who heard the alarm. There are many firemen living in that part of town and they eel the need of another striker to notiy them of a fire.

It is said that the court proceedings that have delayed the settling up of the estate of the late Benjamin Hall of Portsmouth will be discontinued and agreement has been reached between the parties that will bring about a settlement. The estate is quite a large one and the widow was not satisfied with the account prepared by the administrator.

The annual meeting of the proprietors of the Island Cemetery was held on Monday evening. Although there was not a quorum present the annual reports of the treasurer and the trustees were read. The treasurer's report showed receipts of \$12,178.15, including a balance at the beginning of the year of \$4,797.84. The expenditures were \$9,218.12, leaving a balance of \$2,960 03.

The remains of Thornas Campbell, who died at the naval hospital in Washington, were brought to this city and funeral services were held at St. Joseph's Church Monday afternoon.

The Red Meu are preparing to hold a large class initiation at the Opera House in the near future. The list of applicants for membership is growing upidly.

The remains of the late Henry A. Southwick who died in Providence last week were brought to this city for interment on Saturday.

Ulat Hansen, employed on the steamer Chester W. Chaplin, was taken to the Newport Hospital on Monday, suffering from a sprained back.

On Tuesday Cashier Thomas B, Congdon celebrated his twenty-lifth anniversity as an employe of the Aquidueck National Bank.

Mrs. J. Franklin Waters and family William H. Cotton on Cotton's court,

A Midnight Fire.

There was a fire on Kay street on Sunday night, one that did damage to the extent of several thousand dollars and that might easily have been worse but for the prompt action of the fire department. The old Kay Street House, which has not been occupied for some months, was badly damaged by a fire which the police think may have been of incendiary origin. It looked like a serious matter for a time and all of the fire-fighting apparatus in the city was called out to prevent a spread of the flames to nearby property.

It was about half-past eleven Sunday night when a chance passer on Kay street, Mr. Frank Hefferoan, saw flames in the basement of the Kay Street House. He notified Officer Leary and an alarm was sent in from box 35. The department responded promptly and found a brisk blaze in the basement and on the first floor of the building. The fire worked through in a number of places and Chief Kirwin decided that more men and apparatus would be needed. So a general alarm was sent in and all the engines and firemen in the city responded. Incidentally it may be said that the general alarm also served to call out many citizens who had not thought It necessary to turn out on the first alarm.

The firemen had enough to do to keep them busy for an hour before the recall sounded. Nothing but the substantial manner of building the old house prevented it from total destruction, as the fire had made great headbefore the department arrived. The solid timbers and substantial construction belied to save the property from destruction.

The house seemed to be on fire in several places at once. As the building had not been occupied for some time, and for other reasons, the firemen and police are inclined to think that the fire was the work of an incendiary, although of course there are causes that might be assigned for the fire.

The building was insured through the agency of William E. Brightman and through other agencies.

Signs of Spring.

Signs of spring have begun to be numerous about this vicinity. The weather of the past few days, while not overheated, has begun to bear a little closer resemblance to the kind we should expect at this time of year than it did a week ago. The rain of the first part of the week developed into a storm of sleet and snow but fortunately this did not amount to much. Thursday was the nearest to spring of any day we have had yet.

The highway department is about ready to start in on its summer work, in fact its gang of street sweepers for the pavements are already at work. The principal stracts will soon be given a spring rolling, and the new steam roller which arrived this week will be put at work with the others. The gardeners have begun to get their tools ready for spring and will soon be at work in enruest. In the meantime the grass has begun to grow green in spots, epring birds may seen, and some of the trees have begun to put forth their

Last Monday spring was officially ushered in by the resumption of the ringing of the bells at six o'clock, disconinucd during the winter

Odd Fellows Celebration.

Oh April 25th occurs the 86th auniversary of the founding of Odd Fellowship in this country. The lodges in Newport and Portsmouth have united to eclebrate the occasion. There will be a street parade in which Rhode Island and Excelsior Lodges of this city, and Aquidneck Encampment, and Oakland Lodge of Portsmouth will participate, after which there will be an entertainment and dance in Odd Fellows Hall. It is expected that the Grand Officers will be present and the occasion will be a gala day, or rather night, for the order in this section of State.

The Navy Department having received petitions from New England citizens complaining that target practice by warships off their coast interfered with fishing interests and drove away the fish, has obtained a statement from the Fish Commission to the effect that the firing of the guns does no damage so far as the fish are coucerned. This statement is being mailed to the senators and representatives who have forwarded the petitions of their constitutents to the department. The opinion of the Fish Commission may be correct but the fishermen in this vicinity do not believe it. They are firmly convinced that the firing of heavy guns practically destroys the fishing anywhere in the region of the

Rev. Mr. Jeter is holding special of Roslindate, Mass., are guests of Mrs. and a great revival of interest seems to meetings at his church every evening be manifested.

Attempted Irain Wrecking.

There was a deliberate attempt to wreck a train on the Consolidated road within the limits of Newport last week and that the attempt was not success-, ful was due to the watchfulness of the engineer. There is no doubt but that the perpetrators of the outrage intended to wreck the train and they were probably disappointed because their efforts were of no avail.

Engineer James Magoon drives the train due in here at 8.50 at night, this being the train that runs direct to Long wharf to connect with the New York boat. On Friday evening of last week he was coming along rapidly as usual. His train had swong around the last curve by Coddington's Point and was coming down the last straight stretch of track towards the city with speed undiminished. Suddenly the brilliant headlight picked up an obstruction on the track. Engineer Magoon throttled the engine and threw on the brakes with a jerk. The light train came to a standstill within a few lengths but not before the pilot of the locomotive had thrust its way into a pile of heavy railroad ties, throwing most of them off the rails but leaving one under the trucks of the locomotive in such a position that had the train been running at full speed at the moment of impact it must have been wrecked.

The train crew descended and made a hasty examination of the obstruction. It was found that five heavy railroad ties had been placed across the track with the apparent intention of derailing the train. The ties were heavy, 100 heavy to permit of boys doing the work, probably too heavy for any one man. After the obstruction was cleared away the train was brought into the station after a delay of about a quarter of an hour.

The matter was immediately reported to the local police and also to the officials of the railroad company. A detail of police proceeded to the scene and made a careful examination. They have been working on the case ever sluce, as well as the men of a well-known detective agency sent here by the railroad. It is believed that they are on the track of the parties who committed the outrage and arrests are expected before long.

The Industrial Trust Company on Tuesday voted to accept the amoudment to its charter recently passed by the General Assembly and to increase its capital stock from \$1,500,000 to \$8, 000,000. It was voted to offer 1,750 shares to the stockholders of the Newport Trust Company in exchange for stock in that institution on a basis of three shares of Industrial for five shares of Newport. This action does not contemplate any change in the management or control of the Newport Trust Company but gives to the local shareholders an opportunity to acquire stock in the Industrial Trust on as favorable terms as is allowed to the shareholders in that concern.

Second Baptist Church, Rev. J. Chester Hyde, pastor. Morning worship at 10.45, preaching by Rev. George Whitefield Mead, Ph.D. Bible school at 12.15

Intermediate and Janior Y. P. S. C. E. at 4 p. m., subject, "The Indian." Evening worship at 7.30 p. m. The review in the Sunday School will be illustrated by appropriate stereopticon scenes, one being a copy of the famous picture by Hunt, "The Light of the World 22

Mid Week Prayer Service at 7.45 p. m. Wednesday, subject, "Jesus, the Good Shepherd," John 10: 7-18.

Mr. George Burdick, formerly of this city, but now a resident of New York, and a son of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin S. Burdick, has recently been apnointed city editor of the New York Tribune. Mr. Burdick graduated from the Rogers High School and also from Brown University.

The Curry building on Spring street, recently purchased by the Providence Telephone Company for an addition to its exchange, has been torn down and work has been begun on the excavation for the new structure. The contract calls for it to be ready for occupancy by

"Humpty Dumpty" at the Colonial Theatre, Boston, combines a dash of musical comedy, a good section of pantomime, a lively lot of acrobatics, and ballets enough to dazzle the senses. The speciacle is one of the kind that comes in for enthusiastic praise from all who

Mr. Harold F. Gilpin quietly celebrated his 21st birthday to-day at the residence of his father, Mr. John Gilpin, the well-known newspaper man. Owing to the illness of his mother, the full celebration as planned some time since was not carried out.

Mr. William A. Barker celebrated the seventy-first anniversary of his birth on Monday.

The public schools closed yesterday for the spring vacation.

Recent Deaths.

Harry Roundy Palmer.

Mr. Hurry Roundy Palmer died at the residence of Mr. John S. Palmer in Providence on Thursday of last week after an illness extending over a period of about six months.

Mr. Palmer was a native of Newport, but left here when a young man to cogage in business in Providence. For the past twenty years he had been employed as book keeper in several banks in Providence and was a man respected and esteemed by a wide circle of people. He was most faithful and conscientious in his business profession and made staunch friends in all walks of life.

He was a son of the late Captain Benjamin G, and the late Eliza Palmer. One brother survives him, Mr. George F. Palmer, of New Bedford, Mass. He was unmarried.

Funeral services were held at St Stephen's Church in Providence on Monday morning, after which the body was brought to this city and interred in the Island Cemetery, the burial taking place on the 52d anniversary of his birth.

Rev. George McClella n Fiske, rector of St. Stephen's Church, Providence, accompanied the remains to Newport and read the committal service at the

Mrs. Margaret, widow of Mr. James Openshaw, died at her residence on Prospect Hill street on Monday after a long illness. Mrs. Openshaw was born in Lancashire, England, but had resided here for many years. She was a member of Emmanuel Church, attending service there as long as she was able.

Five sons and two daughters survive her: (Edward W., Samuel R., James M., Albert B. H., and Sidney T. Openshaw and Mrs. William H. Crowell and Miss Ella T. Openshaw.

The Stone Bridge.

Work will be begun at once in clearing the channel at the Stone Bridge for the passage of vessels, the channel having been so hadly blocked by boulders that vessels of any considerable draft cannot pass through. The War Department has a considerable sum available for the permanent widening of the channel and this work will be done in conjunction with the work of the State when the bridge begins to be form down to give place to the new structure.

In the meantime there will be interruption to travel across the bridge, The Newport & Wall River railway is making preparations to put on a small ferry boat of its own to earry passengers only, and it is said that a large double ended boat expable of carrying a dozen vehicles at a time will be operated during the summer months. Every day there is lots of traffic over the bridge, the furmers and others being desirous of getting all the use they can of the bridge before it is closed up.

Mr. Earle C. Simmons of this city, who is playing with the Bennett-Moul ton Company, will play lead in the Bridgeport Theatre Stock Company this summer, beginning his duties on May 10th.

Mr. Edward Anthony of Providence te visiting in this city.

Real Estate Sales and Rentals

C. H. Wrightington has leased for one year from April 1st for Miss Eliza-beth Hammett her cottage, No. 98 Warner street, to John Allan, head gar-dener for Alfred Vanderbilt, at Oak-

land Farm.
C. H. Wrightington has rented for Miss Sarah B. DeBlois her ated No. 6 Broadway, to William P.

Walsh.
A. O'D. Taylor has sold to F. R. Sturgis of New York the Fales-Pierce Farm, fronting on both the West Main road and the East road and consisting of about 63 acres, with two dwelling-houses thereon, and all other buildings. He has also sold to the same gentleman, the Benjamiu Easton lot of 73 acres on Muple avenue; the Peter Arnold Underwood lot of 12 acres; and the William H. Underwood lot of 73

Wm. E. Brightman has rented the Will, E. Brightman has renea are hall in the new building, corner of Col-onial avenue and Washington square, belonging to the Builders and Mer-chants Exchange, to Coronet Council,

No. 63, Royal Arcanum, on a lease,
Wm. E. Brightman has rented to
Mrs. Catherine E. Thomas for Mr. Dudley Newton, his unfurnished cottage on
Prospect Hill street.

Prospect Hill street.

Win. E. Brightman has rented to Deunis Mahan the upper tenement, corner of Thames and Dearborn streets, belonging to Mrs. Ann Brophy.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented permissive building them.

A. O'D. Taylor has rened permissive hulding sites on the four acre lot at the M ddletown end of Easton's Beach, beinging to J. Randolph Coolidge of Boston, one site to Edward B. Hall and another to Patrick J. Murphy.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for the international of the state of the content of the state of the sta

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for the cultivation of shrubs and flowers, 42 acres of land on the northerly side of Biss road, for Joseph S. and John P. Freeborn, to Henry J. Hass.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for Mr. Joel Peckham of Middletown, the Wilson Cottage, at No. 30 Old Beach Road, in Miss Margurer Rokes, to be used as to Miss Margaret Bokee, to be used an before, as a lirst-class private boarding

Middletown,

THORISTOWN.

COURT OF PROBATE—The usual monthly meeting of the Town Council and Court of Probate was held at the Town Hall on Monday afternoon. The only probate matter considered was in relation to the estate of Mary A. Barker. The first and final account of Clarke T. Barker, administrator, was examined, verified and passed for record. In Town Council the following accounts were allowed and ordered paid:

John D. Bhir, for services and expenses as town sergent, 860.65; I. Lincoln Sherman, services as assessor of taxes, \$20.00; Stephen B. Congdon, services as assessor of taxes, \$20.00; Edward S. Peckham, coal furnished to heat office of town sheet. Edward S. Peckham, coal furnished to heat office of town clerk, \$23.80; John D. Blair, bounty due to parties killing skunks, \$3.50; John H. Spooner, for highway work, \$6.00; John H. Spooner, for shoveling snow on the highways, \$19.40; Charles A. Peckham, for highway work, \$28.80; Charles A. Peckham, for shoveling snow, \$10.70; accounts for the relief of the poor, \$29.00. Since the advent of winter dogs have made repeated radis on poultry and in some instances have nearly externito-

instances have nearly exterminated the domestic fowl. There are few sheep now kept on the Island and in consequence dogs have to find their prey among poultry. In several cases small calves left in the field for grazing have been seized by large dogs and killed. In the winter season domestic fowl is about the only living species at hand to be taken by the romping canine, unrestrained in seeking his food and pleasure. On Mouday four claims for damages from hens killed by dogs were presented. These four covered a loss of 219 hens and showed damages appraised to the amount of \$214.30. The claimants were Harry E. Peckham, for \$106.10, for 121 hens; Ernst Voigt, \$51.90, for 53 hens; Arthur R. Anthony, \$28.10, for 24 hens, and Joel S. Martin, \$29.20, for 21 hens. These claims were all allowed and orders were issued for the payment of the pro rate dividend from the dog fund of Middletown. It is customary for the Tywn Council 65 submit propositions in regard to highway appropriations at each recurring annual town meeting and on Monday there was a discussion as to what amounts should be asked of the tax-paying electors for work on and improvement of the highways during ated the domestic fowl. There are few sheep now kept on the Island and in and on monos, taken of the tax-paying electors for work on and improvement of the highways during the municipal year to follow the next annual town meeting on the fifth day of April. This year \$1400 was appropriated for ordinary repairs and \$5000 for stone roads. Some members of the conneil favored an increase, and \$6000

stone roads. Some members of the council favored an increase, and \$6000 was named for stone roads.

It was also urged that \$1400 was insufficient for ordinary repairs. From the appropriation of \$5000 for stone roads made in April, 1904, a large part had to be expended in recovering and repairing this class of roads and as a necessary consequence no great extent of new road beds could be laid. Repairs will take a good proportion of the next appropriation and with only \$5000 for the total, there will be a like result. A majority of the council decided to submit the same amounts as in April, 1904, deeming it mexpedient to addict the fact that the latter that the same amounts as in April, 1904, deeming it mexpedient to addict the latter that the latter that the same and the same and the same amounts as in April, 1904, deeming it mexpedient to addict the latter that the 1904, deeming it toexpedient to add further to the liabilities of the town, with a prospect of material increase in other directions. Among these an increase in the State tex is quite probable.

Madame Louise Bonat, of Philadelphia has been in town the past week to arrange the details of the shrubbery and lawn decondions on her estate at Stony Brook Ferry. The rafters of the house were put in place the past week, and work on the stable has been pushed rapidly since the advent of warmer weather. The enormous quantity of white and red brick used in building has been carted by J. K. Suillivan's teams, sometimes six in number a day, three and four horses on a team, and the lower end of Green End avenue in particular is in quite a dangerous condition in consequence. It was the first intention of Mr. Suillivan to ship, on seows, all the innernal used in building, and 50,000 feet of lumber, quanti-Madame Louise Bonat, of Philadelscows, all the material used in building, and 50,000 feet of lumber, quantities of cement and bricks were already on the scows but the ice in the hay made this trip impossible and the material had to be reloaded and carted out in teams. Quantities of red brick are being used under the floors.

Aquid neck Grange was requested to send ten delegates to the Conference on Rural Progress, which was held Wednesday and Thursday of this week at Brown University, Providence,
The members representing this order
were the most masters as follows: Mr.
Charles H. Ward, Mr. Joel Peckham,
Mr. Robert Patterson, Mr. Linnel H.
Pendadra, alon the meaning and most rese Peabody; also the present and past lecturers, Mrs. Edward J. Peckham, Mrs. Robert Putterson, Mr. Joseph A. Peckham, Mrs. Joel Peckham, Louis R. Manchester, and Henry I. Chase. Mr. Joseph A. Peckham spoke on "The Joseph A. Peckitam spoke on "The Farmer's Side", in a discussion on the question, "Shall the State increase of giving additional aid to the country school trustes for several years.

Mr. John R. McLean, the regular or-ganist at the Berkeley Memorial Chapel, has been spending the winter at Pine Ridge Camp, and being much improved in health expects to resume charge at the chapel in April, relieving Miss Jose-thine Ham phine Haus.

Mr. LeRoy Grinnell of Brown University is home on a short vacation Owing to the critical illness of her

sister, Miss Lottle Sturtevant, teache at Oliphant School, was called sudder by to her home in New Bedford las ly to her home in New Bedford last Thursday so that the school remained closed on Friday. Mrs. Engene Sturtevant Is

Mrs. Engene Sturtevant is guest of her brother, Mr. J. Mitchell Clark, in

The Friday evening Lenten service at the Berkeley Chapel was in charge of Rev. John B. Diman this week. It is rumored that Mr. and Mrs.

Obside that Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Eilery and Mrs. Eilery's mother, Mrs. E. Van Alstyne, who have been living for several years at Coasters' Harbor, will soon resume the occupancy of their Middletown Cottage on Taggart's Lane,

The proposed trip of the grangers of

be four counties to visit the Jamestown grange, which was to have occurred Tuesday evening, was obliged to be postponed owing to the storm.

Mrs. Benjamin F. Anthony is much improved in health,

improved in heafth,

A new and pleasing conceit in the way of novel lunches called an "Egg Supper" was given Wednesday evening by the Epworth Lengue, at the home of its president, Miss Helen M. Ward, Honeyman Hill. The bill of fare comprised eggs served in a large variety of ways, coffee and rolls, and an endiess variety of cake; the home made candy also sold well. The tables in the dining noom were attractively lighted by crimson cannoles with shades of the same color, set in silver "sticks." of the same color, set in silver "sticks."
Supper was served from 6 to 10 o'clock about 90 being present. The musical portion of the evening was devoted to vocal and violin solos and selections upon the piane.

Mr. Joseph Elbridge Farnum who has been spending several of the winter months with his sister, Mrs. J. A. Packham, has suddenly been called home by the poor health of his father, and left this morning (Saturday) for Peru, Verniont.

Aquidneck Grange held its regular meeting Thursday evening at the town hall. The programme presented by the lecturer, Mrs. Carrie D. Peckham, comlecturer, Mrs. Carrie D. Peckham, comprised instrumental music, humorous readings, and two especially prepared papers, "How to make our Grange more interesting and profitable to its members," by Mrs. E. A. Peckham, and a very comprehensive account of the workings of the General Assembly by Mr. Charles H. Ward. Remarks by Mr. Joseph A. Peckham, the delegate from this grange to the Conference on Rural Progress held this week at Brown University, were listened to with much interest. Remarks were also made by the five visitors from Portsmouth Grange. Portsmouth Grange,

Cornellus, the Inirteen-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. John Currun, died at his parents' home on Callendar avenue Friday last, and funeral services were held Sauday afternoon from St. Joseph's Church. The interment was at St. Columba Cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Carson of North Kingstown, R. I., are visiting relatives in this city.

Election of Officers.

St. John's Mutual Relief Association.

At the annual meeting of St. John's Mutual Relief Association on Thursday evening the following officers were

Prevident—John Gilpin.
Vice President—Andrew K. McMahon.
Secretary—Duvid Stevens.
Treusurg—Henry C. Stevens, fr.
Trustees—Edward G. Hayward, Thomas P.
Peckham, James H. Comstock, William H.
Walcott, Andrew K. McMahon, John Gilpin,
George B. Vernon, Henry C. Stevens, fr.
Gootheb Spingler, Dancan McLean.
M. Chilleb Spingler, Dancan McLean. Mr. Gilpin, who was re-elected to the

office of president, has held that posttion for many years. Mr. Stevens loss also been secretary for many years and has had but one predecessor in that offire since the association was founded,

Island Cemetery Corporation.

President—Robert S, Frankith.
Secretary and Trensurer—Henry C. Stevens, SuperIntendent—Andrew K, McMahon.
Committee on Grounds—Robert S, Frank-lin. George H, Wilbar, William J, Easton.
The fourses, whose terms expir d this year—Lewis L. Shamons, George H. Wilbar and Robert S, Frankilm—hold over, as there was no quorum at the annual meeting.

Newport Lodge, No. 104, Renevolent and Prolective Order of Fiks.

Exalted Ruler-Everett S. Greason. Esteemed Leading Knight-Arthur E. Bur-Esteemed Loyal Kulght-James R. Crow-

Anderson.
Anderson.
Secretary—Arthur R. Commerford.
Secretary—Arthur B. J. O'Connor.
Tyler—Junues McLeisti, Jr.
Esquire—Höbert A. Dunning,
Inner Gund—Jesseph A. Hour.
Organistic—William B. Boone.
Traistee for three years—Daniel J. McGowan.

Court Wanton, No. 9, F. of A.

Chief Ranger—William R. Ackerman.
Sub-schief Runger James Martin.
Treasurer—Joseph Taylor.
Financial Secretary—Samuel H. Hilton.
Recording Secretary—John B. Misson, Jr.
Senfor Wondward—Edward Pleison.
Senfor Wondward—Edward Pleison.
Senfor Beadle—Frank Riley.
Junior Beadle—Frank Chione.
Trustee, for three years—Robert Johnson.
Trustee, for three years—Robert Johnson.
Trustee, for one years—Elemezer Forrest.
Lecture—Gorge L. Taylor.
Physician—John H. Sweet, Jr., M. D.
Druggist S—David J. Byrne, Charles M.
Ole. ofe, Delegates to Grand Court Convention— ohn B. Muson, Jr., William H. Ackerman, Alteroates—Samuel A. Hilton, James Mar-

Newport Historical Society.

President-V. Mait Francis. First Vice President-Hamilton B. Tompkins. Second Vice President-W. Watts Sherman, Treasurer and Librarian, R. Hammett

y. cording Secretary—Robert S. Franklin. rresponding Secretary—George II. Recording Secretary—Robert S. Franklin. Corresponding Secretary—George II. Richardson. Curator of Coins and Medals—Edward P. Rabluson.

Rabbuson. Directors—V. Mott Prancis, Hamilton B, Tompklus, W. Watts Sherman, R. H. Tilley, R. S. Franklin, William S. Sherman, A. U'D, Taylor, Lawis L. Shinnons, Bunlet B. Fear-

Congregation Jeshuat Israel.

Vresident—David Frant, Vice President D Fish, Trustees—Daniel Rosen, Max Wasser, man, Joseph Billard, Sengtary—Moses buyld, Trensurer—Joseph Dannin,

Court Friendship, Foresters of America.

Chief Ranger-Putrick J. Smillyan, Sub-Chief Ranger-Dennis W. Maher, Treasurer-James Gobile, Financial Secretary-William J. Christains. Recording Secretary --George W. Calla-

hun.
Sentor Woodward—Thomas Egan.
Junior Woodward—Henry C. Hogan.
sentur Headle—William fonovan.
Junior Headle—Richard Grahum.
Lecturer—John P. Casay.
Delegates to Grand Court Convention—
Patrick J. Sullivan, William J. Christinss.
Alternates—Dennis W. Maher, Frederick S.
Franco.

The Wings of the Morning By LOUIS TRACY Copyright, 1903, by Edward J. Clode

CHAPTER 1.

She had lived too many years in the far east. In Hongkong she was known as the "Mandarin." Her powers of merciless inquisition suggested forments long drawn out. The commander of the Sirdar, homeward bound from Shanghai, knew that he was about to be stretched on the rack when he took his seat at the school table,

"Is it true, captain, that we are running into a typhoon?",demanded her

ladyship.
"From whom dar you learn mat, Lasdy Tozer?" Captain Ross was wary, though somewhat surprised.

"From Miss Deane, I understood her a moment ago to say that you had

"Didn't you? Some one told me this morning. I couldn't have guessed it, could I?" Miss tels Deame's large blue eyes surveyed bim with innocent in-difference to strict necuracy. Includes...Ty the bad obtained the information from 100 maid, a nose tilted co-queste, who extracted ship's secrets from a you(liful quartermaster, "Well er I had forgotten," explain-

ed the tactful sailor.

Lady Tozer was unusually abrupt today. But she was annoyed by the assumption that the captain took a mere girl into his confidence and passed over the wife of the ex-chief justice of Hongkong.

"Yes, it is," said Captain Ross, equally curt, and silently thanking the fates that her ladyship was going home for the last time.

"Do tell us," chimed in Iris. "Did you flud out when you squinted at the

The captain smiled. "You are nearer the mark than possibly you imagine, Miss Deane." he said, "When we took our observations yesterday there was very weird looking balo around the aun. This morning you may have noticed several light squalls and a smooth sea, marked occasionally by strong ripples. The barometer is falling rap, by the passengers." idly, and I expect that as the day wears we will encounter a heavy swell. If the sky looks wild tonight, and especially if we observe a heavy bank of cloud approaching from the northwest. you will see the crockery danging about the table at dinner. I am afraid you are not a good sailor, Lady Tozer. Are you, Miss Deane?"

Capital! I should just love to see a real storm. Now promise me solemnly that you will take me up into the chart house when this typhoon is simply tearing things to pieces."

"Ob, dear! I hope it will not be very

bad. Is there no way in which you can avoid it, captain? Will it last

The politic skipper for once preferred to answer Lady Tozer. "There is no cause for uneasiness," he said. "Of course typhoons in the China sea are masty things while they last, but ship like the Sirdar is not troubled by them. She will drive through the worst gale she is likely to meet here in less than twelve hours. Besides, I alter the course somewhat as soon as I discover our position with regard to its center."

Then the commander hurriedly excused himself, and the passengers saw no more of him that day.

Her ladyship dismissed the topic as

of no present interest and focused Miss Deane through her eyeglasses.

"Sir Arthur proposes to come home in June, I understand?" she inquired. Iris was a remarkably healthy young woman. A large banana momentarily engaged her attention. She nodded

will stay with relatives until he arrives?" pursued Lady Tozer.
"Relatives! We have none none

whom we specially cultivate—that is, will stop in town a day or two to Interview my dressmaker and then go straight to Helmdule, our place in

"Surely you have a chaperon?"

"Surely you have a chaperon."
"A chaperon! My dear Lady Tozer, it, in fact. Probably ice was susceptific my father impress you as one who ble to the fire in Miss Deane's eyes. did my father impress you as one who would permit a fussy and stout old person to make my life miserable?"

The addity of the retort lay in the word "stout." But Irls was not accustomed to cross examination. Dur-ing a three months' residence on the island she had learned how to avoid Tozer. Here it was impossible, and the older woman fastened upon her asp-like. Miss Iris Deane was a toothsome morsel for gossip. Not yet twenty-one, the only daughter of a wealthy baronet who owned a fleet of stately ships-the Sirdar among them-a girl who had been mistress of her father's house since her return from Dresden three years ago-young, beautiful, rich of the gale. There was mournful spec--here was a combination for which ulation upon the Sirdar's chances of men thanked a judicious beaven, while reaching Singapore before the next women sniffed enviously.

Business detained Sir Arthur, A war cloud overshadowed the two great divisions of the yellow race. He must wait to see how matters developed, but he would not expose Iris to the insidious treachery of a Chinese spring. She was confided to the personal charge of Captain Ross. At each point of call the company's agents would be solicitous for her walfare. The cable's telegraphic eye would watch ber progress as that of some princely maiden sailing in royal caravel. This fair, lessly past the ship. Once after a siender, well formed giri-delightfully English in face and figure-with her fresh, clear complexion, limple blue eyes and shining hair was a personage of some importance.

Lady Tozer knew these things and

"Ah, well," she resumed. "Parents An, wen, she resumed. "Parents had different views when I was a girl. But I assume Sir Arthur thinks you should become used to being your own mistreast to still be being your own mistreast to stil mistress in view of your approaching marriage."

· "My-approaching-marriage?" cried Tris, now genuinely amazed.

"Yes. Is it not true that you are

going to margy Lord Ventuor? A passing steward heard the point

blank question. It had a curious effect upon him. He guzed with hercely eager eyes at Miss

Deane and so far forgot himself as to permit a disk of water ice to rest against Sir John Tozer's bald head. Tris could not help noting his strange behavior. A flash of humor chased away her first angry resemblent at

Lady Tozer's interrogatory.
"That may be my happy fate," she

answered gayly, "but Lord Ventuor has not asked me."

"Every one says in Hongkong"- be-gan her ladyship.

"Confound you, you stupid rascal! What are you doing?" shouted Sir John. His feeble nerves at last conveyed the Information that something more pronounced than a sudden draft affected his scalp; the ice was melting.

The incident amused those passen-

gers who sat near enough to observe it. But the chief steward, hovering watchful near the captain's table, durted forward. Pale with anger, he hissed:

"Report yourself for duty in the sec-

ond saloon tonight." And he hustled his subordinate away from the judge's chair. Miss Deane, mirthfully radiant, rose.

"Please don't punish the man, Mr. Jones," she said sweetly. "It was a sheer accident. He was taken by surprise. In his place I would have emp-tied the whole dish." The chief steward smirked. He did

not know exactly what had happened. Nevertheless, great though Sir John Tozer might be, the owner's daughter was greater,

Certainly," miss, agreed, adding confidentially: "It is rather hard on a steward to be sent aft, miss. It makes such a difference in the-er-the little gratuities given The girl was tactful. She smiled

comprehension at the official and bent over Sir John, now carefully pollshing the back of his skull with a table napkin. "I am sure you will forgive him,"

she whispered. "I can't say why, but the poor fellow was looking so intently at me that he did not see what he was doing."

The ex-chief justice was instantly mollified. He did not mind the appli



iris could not help noting his strange

cation of ice in that way-rather liked

Suddenly the passengers still seated experienced a prolonged sinking sensation, as if the vessel had been convert ed into a gigantic lift. They were pressed hard into their chairs, which creaked and tried to swing around on their pivots. As the ship yielded stiffly to the sea a whill of spray dashed through an open port.

"There!" snapped her ladyship. knew we should run into a storm. Yet Captain Ross led us to believe- John, take me to my cabin at once."

From the promenade deck the listless groups watched the rapid advance evening. Iris stood somewhat apart from the

other passengers. The wind had fresh-ened, and her hat was tied closely over her ears. She leaned against the taffrall, enjoying the cool breeze after hours of salry heat. The sky was cloudless yet, but there was a queer tinge of hurnished copper in the all pervading sunshine. The sea was coldly blue. The life had gone out of it. It rus no longer inviting and translucent.

Long sullen undulations swept noise stendy climb up a rolling bill of water the Sirdar quickly pecked at the succeeding valley, and the propeller gave couple of angry flaps on the surface, while a tremor ran through the stout fron rails on which the girl's arms

The crew were busy too. Squage or Lascars raced about, industriously obsdient to the short shrill whistling of joungdars and quartermasters. hishings were tested and tightened. canvas awnings stretched across the deck forward, ventilator cowls twisted to new angles and hatches clamped down over the wooden gratings that covered the holds. Officers, spotless in white lines, filted quietly to and fro. When the watch was changed Irls noted that the "chief" appeared in an old blue suit and carried oilskins over his arm as be climbed to the bridge.

Nature looked disturbed and fitful, and the ship responded to her mood. There was a sense of preparation in the air, of coming ordeal, of restless foreboding. Chains clanked with a hoise the girl never noticed before; the tramp of hurrying men on the hurricane deck overhead sounded heavy and hollow. There was a squeaking of chairs that was abominable when people gathered up books and wraps and staggered ungracefully toward the companionway. Altogether Miss Deane was not wholly pleased with the preliminaries of a typhoon, whatever the realities might be.

Why did that silly old woman allude

to her contemplated marriage to Lord Ventuor, retailing the gossip of Hong-kong with such malicious emphasis? For an instant Iris tried to shake the railing in comic anger. She hated Lord Ventner. She did not want to marry him or anybody else just yet. Of course her father had hinted approval of his lordship's obvious intentions. Countess of Ventuor! Yes, it was a nice title. Still she wanted another couple of years of careless freedom. In any event why should Lady Tozer pry and probe?

And finally, why did the steward-ob, poor old Sir John! What would have happened if the ice had slid down his neck? Thoroughly comforted by this gleeful hypothesis. Miss Deane selzed a favorable opportunity to durt across the starboard side and see if Captain Ross' "heavy bank of cloud in the northwest" had put in an appearance,

Ha! There it was, black, ominous, gigantic, rolling up over the horizon like some monstrous football. Around It the sky deepened into purple, fringed with a wide belt of brick red. She had never seen such a beginning of a gale. From what she had read in books she imagined that only in great deserts were clouds of dust generated. There could not be just in the dense pall now rushing with giant strides across the trembling sea. Then what was it?
Why was it so dark and menacing? And where was desert of atone and sand to compare with this awful expanse of water? What a small dot was this great ship on the visible surface! But the ocean itself extended away beyond there, reaching out to the infinite. The dot became a mere speck, undistinguishable beneath a celestial microscope such as the gods might condescend to use.

Iris shivered and aroused herself with a startled laugh.

The lively fanfare of the dinner trumpet falled to fill the saloon. By this time the Sirdar was fighting resolutely against a stiff gale. But the stress of actual combat was better than the eerle sensation of impending danger during the earlier hours. strong, hearty pulsations of the engines, the regular thrashing of the screw, the steadfast onward plunging of the good ship through racing seas and flying send, were cheery, confident

Miss Deane justified her boast that she was an excellent sallor. She smiled delightedly at the ship's surgeon when he caught her eye through the many gaps in the tables. She was

alone, so he joined her.
"You are a credit to the companyquite a sea king's daughter." he said. "Doctor, do you talk to all your lady

passengers in that way?" "Alas, no! Too often I can only be truthful when I am dumb."

Iris laughed. "If I remain long on this ship I will certainly have my head

turned," she cried. "I receive nothing but compliments from the captain down to -- to"--

"No. You come a good second on the

In very truth she was thinking of the ice carrying steward and his queer start of surprise at the announcement of her rumored engagement. The man interested her. He looked like a broken down gentleman. Her quick eves trav eled around the saloon to discover his whereabouts. She could not see him, The chief steward stood near, balance ing bimself in apparent defiance of the laws of gravitation, for the ship was now pitching and rolling with a mad zeal. For an instant she meant to inquire what had become of the transgressor, but she dismissed the thought at its inception. The matter was too trivial.

With a wild swoop all the plates, plasses and cutlery on the saloon tables crashed to starboard. Were it not for the restraint of the fiddles everything must have been swept to the floor. There were one or two minor accldents. A sieward, taken unawares. was thrown headlong on top of his laden tray. Others were compelled to clutch the backs of chairs and cling to pillars. One man involuntarily seized the hair of a lady who devoted an hour before each meal to her coiffure. The Sirdar with a frenzied bound tried to turn a somersault.

"A change, of course," observed the doctor. "They generally try to avoid it when people are in the saloon, but a typhoon admits of no labored politeness. As its center is now right ahead, we are going on the starboard tack to get behind it."

"I must hurry up and go on deck," said Miss Deane. "You will not be able to go on deck

until the morning."
She turned on him impetuously. "Indeed I will. Captain Ross promised me-that is, I asked him"-

The doctor smiled. She was so charmingly insistent! "It is simply impossi-ble," he said. "The companion doors are holled. The promenade deck is swept by heavy seas every minute. A boat has been carried away, and several atanchions suapped off like car-

rots. For the first time in your life, Miss Deane, you are buttened down."

The girl's face must have paled some He added hastily: danger, you know, but these precautions are necessary. You would not like to see several tons of water rushing down the saloon stairs; now, would

"Decidedly not." Then, after a pause: "It is not pleasant to be fastened up in a great from box, doctor. It reminds

a great from box, accior. A renamus one of a huge coffin."
"Not a blt. The Sirdar is the safest ship affoat. Your father has always pursued a spleadid policy in that respect. The London and Hongkong company may not possess fast vessels, but they are seaworthy and well found in every respect."

"Are there many people ill on hoard?"

"No; just the usual number of disturbed livers. We laid a nasty accident shortly before dinner."

"Good gracious! What happened?" "Some Lascars were caught by a sea forward. One man had his leg broken."
"Anything else?"

The ductor l'estrated. He became interested in the color of some Burgundy. "I hafelly know the exact de-tails yet," he replied, "Tomorrow after breakfast I will tell you all about An English quartermaster and four

Lascars had been licked from off the forecastle by the greedy tongue of a huge wave. The succeeding surge flung the five men back against the quarter. One of the black sailors was nitched aboard with a fractured leg and other injuries. The others were smashed against the Iron hull and disappeared.

For one tremulous moment the engines slowed. The ship commenced to veer off into the path of the cyclone. Captain Ross set his teeth, and the telegraph bell langled "Full speed ahead."

"Poor Jackson!" he murmured, "One his wife, a prettly little woman, and two children coming to meet him last homeward trip. They will be there again Good God! That Laseur who was saved has some one to await him

in a Bombay village, I suppose."

The captalu fought his way to the chart house. He wined the salt water from his eyes and looked anxiously at the barometer.

"Still falling!" he muttered. "I will keep on until 7 o'clock and then bear three points to the southward. By midnight we should be behind it."

He struggled back into the outside fury. By comparison the sturdy cita-del he quitted was paradisc on the edge of an inferno. Down in the saloon the hardier pas

sengers were striving to subdue the ennul of an interval before they sought their cabins. Some talked. One hardaned reprobate strummed the plane. Others played cards, chess, draughtsanything that would distract attention. The stately apartment offered strange

contrast to the warring elements without. Bright lights, costly uphoistery, soft carpets, carved panels and gilded cornices, with uniformed attendants passing to and fro carrying coffee and glasses—these surroundings suggested a floating palace in which the raging seas were defied. Yet forty miles away, somewhere in the furious depths, four corpses swired about with horrible uncertainty, lurching through buttling currents and perchance convoyed by fighting sharks.

The surgeon had been called away, Iris was the only lady left in the sa-loon. She watched a set of whist players for a time and then essayed the perilous passage to her stateroom. She found her maid and a stewardess there. Both women were weeping.

"What is the matter?" she inquired. The stewardess tried to speak. She choked with grief and bastily went out. The maid blubbered an explana-

tion. "A friend of hers was married, miss, to the man who is drowned."

"Drowned! What man?" "Haven't you heard, miss? I suppose they are keeping it quiet. An English sailor and some natives were ewept off the ship by a sea. One native was saved, but he is all smashed up. The others were never seen again."

Iris by degrees learned the sad

chronicles of the Jackson family. was moved to tears. She remembered the doctor's hesitancy and her own idle phrase, "a huge coffin."

Outside the roaring waves pounded

upon the iron walls. Two staternous had been converted into one to provide Miss Deane with ample accommodation. There were no bunks, but a cozy bed was serewed to the deck. She lay down and strove to read. It was a difficult task. Her eyes wandered from the printed page to mark the absurd antics of her garments swinging on their hooks. At times the ship rolled so far that she felt sure it must topple over. She was bot afraid, but subdued, rather astonished, placidly prepared for vague

Things were ridiculous. What need was there for all this external fury? Why should poor sailers be cast forth to instant death in such awful manner? If she could only sleep and for get-if kind oblivion would blot out the storm for a few blissful hours! But how could one sleep with the consciousness of that watery giant thundering his summons upon the iron plates : few inches away?

Then came the blurred picture of Cap tain Ross high up on the bridge peering into the moving blackness. strange that there should be hidden in the convolutions of a man's brain an intelligence that laid bare the pretenses of that ravenous demon without Each of the ship's officers, the commander more than the others, under stood the why and the wherefore of blustering combination of wind and sea. Iris knew the language of Nature was putting up a buge bluff.

Oh, dear! She was so tired. It de manded a physical effort to constantly shove away an unseen force that tried to push you over. How funny that a big cloud should travel up against the wind! And so, amid confused wonderment, she hipsed into an uneasy slumber, her last sentlent thought heing a quiet thankfulness that

with such determination

After the course was changed and the Sirdar bore away toward the south west the commander consulted the barometer each half hour. The telitate mercury had sunk over two inches in twelve hours. The abnormally low pressure quickly created dense clouds. which enhanced the melancholy darkness of the gale.

For many minutes together the bows of the ship were not visible. Masthead and side lights were obscured by the pelting soud. The engines thrust the vessel forward like a lance into the vitals of the storm. Wind and wave gushed out of the vortex with impo tent fury.

At last soon after midnight the barometer showed a slight upward movement. At 130 a. m. the change became pronounced. Simultaneously the wind swing round a point to the westward.

Then Captain Ross smiled wearily. His face brightened. He opened his oilskin coat, glanced at the compass and nodded approval. Then he turned to consult a chart. He was joined by the chief officer. Both men examined the chart in silence

Captain Ross finally took a pencil. He stabled its point on the paper in the neighborhood of 11 degrees north and 112 degrees east.

"We are about there, I think," The chief agreed. "That was the lo-

cality I had in my mind." He bent closer over the sheet. "Nothing in the way tonight, sir," he

"Nothing whatever. It is a bit of good luck to meet such weather here. We can keep as far south as we like until daybreak, and by that time-

How did it look when you came in?"
"A trille better, I think." "I have sent for some refreshments. Let us have another look before we tackle them."

The two officers passed out into the hurricane. Instantly the wind endeav-ored to tear the chart house from off the deck. They looked aloft and ahead. The officer on duty saw them and nodded silent comprehension. It was use less to attempt to speak. The weather was perceptibly clearer.

Then all three peered ahead again. They stood, pressing against the wind, seeking to penetrate the murkiness in front. Suddenly they were galvanized into strenuous activity.

A wild how came from the lookout

forward. The eyes of the three men-glaced at a huge dismasted Chinese junk wallowing helplessly in the trough of the sea dead under the bows. The captain sprang to the chart house and signaled in herce contomine that the wheel should be put hard over.

The officer in charge of the bridge pressed the telegraph lever to "stop" and "full speed astern." while with his disengaged band he pulled hard at the siren cord, and a rancous warning senstewards flying through the ship to close collision bulkhead doors. "chief" darted to the port rail, for the Sirdar's instant response to the helm seemed to clear her vose from the Junk as if by magic.

It all happened so quickly that while the hourse signal was still vibrating through the ship the junk swept pust her quarter. The chief officer, joined now by the commander looked down into the wretched craft. They could see her crew lashed in a bunch around the capstan on her elevated poop. She was laden with timber. Although waterlogged, she could not sink if she

A great wave sucked her away from the steamer and then hurled her back with irresistible force. The Sirdar was just completing her turning move ment, and she heeled over, yielding to the mighty power of the gale. For an appreciable instant her engines stop ped. The mass of water that swayed the junk like a cork lifted the great ship high by the stern. The propeller began to revolve in air, for the third officer had corrected his signal to "full speed ahead" again, and the cumbron: Chinese vessel struck the Sirdar a terrible blow in the counter, smashing of the screw close to the thrust block and wrenching the rudder from its bearings

There was an awful race by the engines before the engineers could shut off steam. The junk vanished into the wilderness of noise and tumbling seas beyond, and the fine steamer of a few seconds ago, replete with magnificent energy, struggled like a wounded leviathan in the grasp of a vengeful foe

She swung around as if in wrath to pursue the puny assailant which had dealt her this mortal stroke. No longer breasting the storm with stubborn persistency, she now drifted nimlessly before what and wave. She was merely a larger plaything tossed about by titanic gambols. The junk was burst asunder by the collision. Her planks and cargo littered the waves, were even tossed in decision on to the decks of the Sirder. Of what avail was strong timber or bolted from against the spicen of the unchained and formless monster who loudly proclaimed his triumph? The great steamship drifted on through chaos. The typhoon had broken the lance,

But brave men, skillfully directed. wrought hard to avert further disaster. After the first moment or support gallant British sallors risked life and limb to bring the vessel under control.

By their calm courage they shamed the paralyzed Lascars into activity. sail was rigged on the foremast and a sea anchor lustily constructed as soon as it was discovered that the belin was useless. Rockets flared up into the regular intervals hope that should they attract the at tention of another vessel she would fol-low the disabled Sirdar and render help when the weather moderated

When the captain ascertained that no water was being shipped, the damage being wholly external, the collision doors were opened and the passengers admitted to the saloen, a brilliant palace, superbly indifferent to the wreck and ruln without, Captain Ross himself came down and

addressed a few comforting words to the quiet men and pallid women gathered there. He told them exactly what had happened.

The hours passed in tedious misery

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE,)

screw went thad, thud, thud, thud, JAMES T. WRIGHT, Ph. C.

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Hot Battle at Fort Gregg

A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

April 2, 1865

(Copyright, 1905, by G. L. Kilmer,) HANT never closed the lines completely around the Confedates at Petersburg, but came very hear doing so on the morning of April 2, 1865, the last day of the slege, about the hour when Lee telegraphed to Jefferson Davis at Richmond, "My lines are broken in three places," and warned his government that evacuation must follow speedily. The gap in the lines of the besiegers which had been Lee's salvation for mouths and which he had kept open

These assaults began at daylight April 2, with the determination on the Federal side of finishing the fight then and there.

After the breaks in Lee's lines the North Carolina brigade of General J. H. Lone was making its way by the curling up process, from the broken front line yoward the main Confederate line at the gap, disputing every inch of ground. About 8 or 9 o'clock in the morning the general and his adjutant, Captain Hale, reached an empty battery known as Fort Gregg or Battery Gregg, which was an outlying charge followed, and the assailants reached within thirty yards. The Confederates held their fire until the proper moment and then, with a wild yell, let go, sending down a man for every musket. The Federals stood for a moment and then broke and scattered. A third, a fourth and a fifth charge followed, each with much the same result

as the first two.

With the fifth charge on the front a line of assailants swung around in rear of the fort and attempted to gain an by the most desperate lighting was shout to be closed in consequence of those three breaks in his lines caused by the vigorous assaults of three of Grant's corps under Generals Parke, weather and Ord.

The develoat the consequence of the develoat the state of the surviving guiners took up small arms and joined the infantry in beating off the assatiants. The work was virtually entrance. On the front the attack was carried as far as the most. Over an surrounded,
When the line at that point was

originally built. Forts Gregg and Whitworth were intended to be connected by a trench and breastwork sheltered by a palisade. The work had been begun at the Gregg end, and about thirty feet of treuch had been made, the dirt thrown out forming an embankment as thind we to the walls of Fort Gregg and connecting with them. In attempting to surround the fort the assailants mounted this strip of embankment and very soon found it a means of getting



SAVING GREGG'S BATTLEFLAG.

work that an extension of the Confederate line months before had rendered useless. It was a quarter of a mile or more in advance of the main Confederate trenches, toward which the combatants were racing, the Confederates being, of course, on the inside. Lane had orders to hold on as long as pos-sible and gain time for the beaten troops to rally on the main line and for the expected re-enforcements to cross the river and occurs them

As his men had been strung out at wide intervals when attacked and dispersed by the Federal columns at day-1 light, only fragments could be called together at any given spot, and he placed in Fort Gregg portions of the Thirty-third and Thirty-seventh North Carolina infantry, under four lieutenants-F. H. Snow, A. B. Howard and F. B. Craige of the Thirty-third and D. M. Rigler of the Thirty-seventh. He also got up two six-pounder guns with some artillerists of Chew's Maryland battery and of the famous Washington cannoneers, about twenty-five in number. About the same time twenty men of Thomas' Confederate brigade and twenty-five of Harris' Mississipplans joined the garrison, swelling it, according to the best accounts, to 214. Lieutenant Snow commanded Lane's men, and J. H. Duncan led the detachment from Hearth and the detachment from Hearth and the detachment from the second ment from Harris' brigade, General Harris, with the bulk of his brigade, occupied Fort Whitworth, a companion to Gregg. Before leaving Fort Gregg to its fate General Lane sent in twenty-five rounds of artillery ammu-nition and ordered Snow to hold it to the last. At that time the Federal guns were firing upon the little citadel, which was a slight earthwork with low parapet, over the top of which its own cannon were discharged. At 10 o'clock, by a mistaken order probably, the cannon of Fort Whitworth were sent to the rear, and as this act was witnessed by the Federal troops in front the charge was sounded to attack the isolated batteries, Whitworth and Gregg. The assailants numbered 5,000 and were led by General John Gibbon. Gregg stood first in the way and felt the brunt of the onslaught.

The cannoneers in Gregg stood to their guns gallantly. Three men were shot dead, one after another, in the attempt to discharge a single piece. When assailants reached within forty yards the infantry garrison gave them a stinging volley, causing them to waver and then give way. A second

Homemade Night Light,

For a homeinade night light take one ounce of oil of almonds, put half a dram of phosphorus and two or three grains of flowers of sulphur into it; hold it in a gentle warmth to dry it. Then shake the bottle and draw the cork, and you will have a fine glowworm and you will have a fine glowworm | Bears the light. If you rub a little on any part of the bottle it will appear to be in Signature of Carly littles.

upon the coveted parapet without first descending into the deep mont beneath

Rushing upon this point, they overwhelmed the handful who manned that corner of the work. So desperate did the garrison defend their ground that the parapet was covered with Federal dead. At one time six Federal flags were floating on the walls, while the Confederates fought around their own stars and hars in the interior of the

At the last moment, when the Federals in numbers were leaping down inside from all directions and making prisoners of their opponents by sheer physical strength, one of Lane's North Carolinians seized the colors under which he and his comrades had fought so fiercely, dashed past the swarm of assailants on the parapet and, with the flag floating d. antly, ran at the top of his speed back to the Confederate main line, where he was received with battery and of the random washington artiflery buttalions. Lieutenant Meartillery buttalions. Lieutenant Meartillery of the Washingtonians handled open plain, 500 yards, within range of wild cheers. Scores of bullets had been hundreds of Union muskets.

There was no formal surrender. Gibbon's men crowded in on all sides, and the Confederates resisted to the last. The fighting did not end when the assailants got inside, for, despite the efforts of their officers, some of the enraged men exacted the victor's privilege of vengeance upon the unfortunates who had made such a hopeless ret bloody defense.

The dead Confederates numbered fifty-seven; the unwounded prisoners were only thirty. The loss on Gibbon's column in front of Fort Gregg is placed at 500 to 600 in killed and wounded As soon as Gregg fell its captors turned the two cannon upon the neighboring Fort Whitworth, and the garrison of that work marched out and surrendered. The gap in the lines along the Appomattor was now filled by Grant's troops, but some hours had been con-sumed in accomplishing this result, and meanwhile, thanks to the delay in the Federal march caused by the holding out of Fort Gregg. Lee had been able to man his interior line in such strength as to hold it the remainder of the day. His circle of defense around Petersburg was still complete, and no further impression was made upon it by Federal assaults.

The Federal officers and men confidently expected that the end was near, and that Petersburg would be evacuated during the night. GEORGE L. KILMER.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought

PEOPLE OF THE DAY

A Wat of Peace. Congressman Robert Baker of New York, who recently created a sensation in the house by introducing a resolu-

tion deprecating the action of the presi-

dent in sending a message of condolence to the exar on the assassination of Grand Duke Sergius, is a unique figure in the national congress. Mr. Rat. er objected to the Sergius message hecause of the refusal of the house to adjourn out of respect to the Russian killed on the streets of St. Petersburg on Jan. 22. In offering his resolution he said that he had been told that if he introduced it a motion would be made to expel him, and he defied any mens-



MOBERT BAKER

ber to move to that effect. "Make it now," he shouted, "Expel, I tell you. Introduce your motion to expel."

Mr. Baker is a nutive of Bury St. Edmunds. England, and was born in 1862. Since becoming a citizen of the United States he has taken an active interest in politics. He is an enthuslastic supporter of the single tax theory of the late Henry George, believes in the abolition of all tariffs and advocates national and municipal ownership of publie utilities. He was elected to the Fifty-eighth congress from the Sixth New York district, which embraces a portion of the borough of Brooklyn, New York city, as a Democrat. Mr. Buker is a man of peace and is opposed to armies and navies. He was not a candidate for re-election to congress.

The Domand For Goats,

Representative Burleson of Texas was pleading in the house for the re-print of an agricultural department

print of an agricultural department document concerning goats.

"Titis is a special pumphlet on the Angora goat issued years ago," said Burleson. "Copies are exhausted, and there are many inquiries for it."

"I would ask," said Representative Mann of Illinois, "If this great demand comes from the secret societies throughout the country?"—New York

throughout the country?"-New York

Ruler of Santo Domingo. Carlos F. Morales, president of the republic of Santo Domingo, has lived the stremuous life since he became the head of that diminutive nation. How-ever, if the United States senate ratifles the amended protocol for a treaty which empowers Uncle Sam to pre-serve the public order of the Domin-lean republic, affairs in that land of

reveletions will be on a firmer basis.

President Morales is said to be a brave and honest man, who is trying to step the horting of the public treas-try which has characterized previous administrations. His predecessor, Dan-Juan Jimenez, was educated and honest, but he lacked courage; consequently his duration as president was very

Morales was born in Puerto Plata, on he north coast of the island in 1867



CARLOS F. MORALES.

his father being a well to do merchant. Receiving a seminary education, he be came a priest, remaining such for eight rears. Leaving the church, he took a wife and entered politics, becoming governor of Puerto Plata. Later he was imprisoned; but, making his escape from jail, he appeared at the head of the Monte Christi rebels, who were then out for Don Juan Jimenez. As there were practically three revolutions goon in the country at the time, Morales, in going forth to fight one of these factions, proposed to the leaders that the two factions unite and put down the third and then allow the people to decide by a general election who should be their president. This was accomplished, and Morales was chosen provisional dictator. Last June an election was held, and be was chosen president,

Flour Ball For Teething Bables. Tie the contents of a cup of flour in

a piece of muslin, drop in cold water and bring to the bell. Boll stendily for three bours, turn out the bull and dry for hours in an open oven. When ready to use it, grate a tableapoonful, wer up with a little cold water and stir into a half cup of boiling milk mixed with half a cup of boiling water. Add a litCONTINUED FROM SECOND PAGE,

after Captain noss visit. Every one was eager to get a glimpse of the unknown terrors without from the deck. This was out of the question, so people sat around the tables to listen eagerly to Experience and his wise saws on drifting ships and their pros-

Some cantiaus persons visited their cabins to secure valuables in case of further disaster. A few hardy spirits returned to ted.

Meanwhile in the chart house the captain and chief officer were gravely Dandering over en electric terilos cussing a fresh risk that foomed ombiously before them. The ship was a long way out of her usual course when the arcident bappened. She was drifting now, they estimated, cleven knots an hour, with wind, sea and eurrent all forcing her in the same direc-tion, drifting into one of the most dangerous places in the known world, the south China sea, with its numberless reefs, shoals and isolated rocks and the great island of Borneo stretching right across the path of the cyclone,

Still there was nothing to be done save to make a few unobtrusive preparations and trust to idle chance, attempt to anchor and ride out the gale in their present position was out of the

question.

Two, 3, 4 o'clock came and went. Another half hour would witness the dawn and a further clearing of the weather. The barometer was rapidly rising. The center of the cyclone had swept far ahead. There was only left the aftermath of heavy seas and furious but steadjer wind.

Captain Ross entered the chart house for the twentieth time.

He had aged many years in appearance. The smiling, confident, debouair officer was changed into a stricken, mournful man. He had altered with his ship. The Sirdar and her muster could hardly be recognized, so cruel were the blows they had received.

"It is impossible to see a yard ahead," he confided to his second in command. "I have never been so anxious before in my life. Thank God, the night is drawing to a close. Perhaps when day breaks"—

His last words contained a prayer and a hope. Even as he spoke the ship seemed to lift herself bodily with an unusual effort for a vessel moving before the wind.

The next instant there was a horrible grinding crash forward. Each person who did not chance to be holding fast to an upright was thrown violently down. The deck was tilted to a dangerous angle and remained there, while the heavy buffeting of the sea, now taging afresh at this unlooked for resistance, drowned the despairing yells raised by the Lascars on duty.

The Sirdar had completed her last

Voyage. She was now a battered wreck on a barrier reef. She hung thus for one heartbreaking second. Then another wave, riding triumplantly through its fellows, caught the great steamer in its tremendous grasp, earried her onward for half her length and smashed her down on the reds. and smashed her down on the rocks. Her back was broken. She parted in two halves. Both sections turned completely over in the utter wantonness of destruction, and everything-masts, funnels, boats, hall, with every living soul on board—was at once engulfed in a maelstrom of rushing water and far flung spray.

ITS BE CONTINUED. 1

The Phonograph Porescen.

Phonography is thus described in the April number, 1632, of the Courier Veritable, a little monthly publication in which novel fancies were frequently aired: "Captain Vosterloch has returned from his voyage to the southern lands, which he started on two years and a half ago by order of the states general. He tells us, among other things, that in passing through a strait below Magelian be landed in a country where nature has furnished men with a kind of sponges which hold sounds and articulations as our sponges hold liquids. So, when they wish to dispatch a message to a distance, they speak to one of the sponges, take them up gently and press out the words that bave been spoken into them and learn by this admirable means all that their correspondents desire to know.

A Queer Rainbow Superstition.

The Kurds and Armenians, whose many folklore stories and tales of su-perstitious fancies for exceed those of the gypsies, have some rainbow h liefs which are perhaps not duplicated in the popular notions of any others among the races of mankind. They hoot at the idea of its being a witness to God's covenant with man that the earth will no more undergo the ordeal of flood and declare that it was made for the express purpose of letting the first man and woman down from heaven, the man securely fastened to one end of the great variegated band, the woman at the other. The end of time, according to the Kurds, will be ushered in by the appearance of four rainbows, which will cross at the senith, furnishing eight passageways for God and his hosts.

Red Haired Comfort Why not be proud of red hair? Secrates, the father of philosophy, was red haired.

St. Paul was red baired, freckled and

Julius Caesar was red haired, and out he was of the redheaded sort there m none to deny. He was ever ready for a fight and wasn't afraid to meet all comers, and he would have won against all hadn't Brutus and a few other jealous officeholders done him to death after a most contemptible fashion.

Queen Bess had red hair and lots of it, and it made the royal ladies angry that they couldn't imitate her style, which was so much admired by courtlers and gentlemen of every land .-New York World.

an emulsion with the soil, whereas wa-

Milk a Fire Entingnisher.

Milk will immediately and effectually extinguish the flames from gasoline or any form of petroleum, since it forms

RAW BLEEDING SCALY ECZEMA

Looked More Like Piece of Raw Beef Than Human Being -- Doctors Useless - Blessed Relief and First Real Sleep in Weeks After First Application, and

SPEEDY CURE BY **CUTICURA REMEDIES**

"Words cannot describe the terrible eczema I suffered with. I was



ble eczema I suffered with. I was almost a solid mass of sores from head to foot, and looked more like a piece of raw beef than a hu man being. Blood and pus ouzed from a great sore on my scalp, from under my finger nails, and nearly all over my body, and every hair in my head fell out. I could not sit down, for my clothes would stick to the raw and bleeding flesh, making me cry out with pain. My doctor did all he could, but I got worse and worse. I did not think I could live, and wanted death to end my frightful sufferings. "My mother-in-law begged me to try Cuticura. I said I would, but had no hope of recovery. But oh, what blessed relief I experienced after applying Cuticura Ointment. It cooled the bleeding and itching flesh, and brought me the first real sleep in weeks. It was as grateful as ice to a burning tongue. I would bathe with warm water and Cuticura Soap, then apply the Ointment freely, and took the Resolvent for the blood. Soon the sores stopped running, the flesh began to heal my hair started to grow, and in a short time I was completely cured. If any one doubts this, tell them to write to me.—Mrs. Wm. Hunt, 135 Thomas St., Newark, N. J."

Complete External and Johnmal Transmitt for every Humor, from Pingabe to Secretal, principlent of Ago, consisting of Curbona Song Sec. Obtained, So., Roots von, Sec., (in form of Charolate Control III), Respectively, of the Charolate Control III), Respectively, the Charolate Control III, Sec. per visit of the Inner be had of all drupplets. A single set often such. arXiv:halled Sec., How to Charolate Control

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In sleeplessness it causes quiet and natural sleep.

The Recommendation of the American Marketin Street, Direction Marketin Mark

Saturday, March 25, 1905.

H. H. Rogers is to give the town of Fairhaven a costly high school. His total benefictions to the town are believed to aggregate over \$3,000,000.

At the Boston automobile show 700 machines were sold for \$1,500,000 and 1000 power boats and engines for \$650,-There were 351 exhibitors and 195,000 people attended.

In the terrible Brockton accident this week six members of the New England Order of Protection were killed. It is fortunate for their families that they were insured in this order.

Following the example of Theo, H. Price, it is announced by D. J. Sully that although he has been released from his debts through the bunkruptey court he considers his indebtedness a moral obligation and he will endeavor to pay his creditors in full.

Five thousand men are now working on the Panama canal, present work being devoted to ascertaining exact elements of cost and time. To take away the 100,000,000 cubic yards to be removed from the Culebra cut alone will require 500,000 tram loads, each train composed of twenty cars each carrying

The Russians are still on retreat. The situation is rapidly growing more serious for the Russian bear. It looks as though by last reports that Gen. Linewitch's whole army may be annihilated. The next objective point of the Japanese is Harbin. When that is captured Russia will lose all hold on Manchuria, and her northern and only port on the Pacific. Vladivostock will be cut off and isolated. Russia must soon ask for peace or her outlining territory will all be in the control of the enemy.

Directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Co. have adopted the recommendations of the special committee that the charter be amended to provide that 28 of the 52 directors of the society shall be sected by the policy holders and 24 by the stockholders, the division each year being in the ratio of 7 to 6. The opposition threatene litigation to prevent this movement. Life insurance companies just now are largely in the public eye, and their doings do not in most instances meet the approval of the people at large.

The recent terrible disaster at Brookton is of a nature that has seldom occurred here in the East. We read of boiler explosions in places far removed without serious emotion, but when one of our neighboring cities is visited by such an appalling disaster the truth comes bome to us in an unpleasant fachion. The stricken families of the city of Brockton have the sympathy of their neighbors everywhere, whether in New England or in parts of the country far removed from the scene of the

It looks very much as though Uncle Sam might before long make it rather bot for the half crazy lunatic by the name of Castro that assumes to be lord of Venezuela. He has made or attempted to make Great Britain and Germany preferred creditors, and ignored the demands of the United States, under the terms of the agreement made with Great Britain and Germany 50 per cent of the duties collected at the ports of Guanta, La Vela, Camena, Cludad Bolivar, Porto Coton and Carupano, excluding La Guaya and Puerto Cabello, are pledged to extinguish debts of 130,-000,000 francs (\$26,000,000), bearing interest at 4 per cent. due the people of these two nations.

One of the results of the recent strike on the New York street railways is that the Interborough company has not into stringent effect the rule that its employes must not use intoxicating liquor. Most railroads have more or less rigorous rules of this sort, but the Iuterborough company is said to go as far as requiring its men to sign a con tract not to drink at all-in effect a temperance pleage-while even the odor of liquor on a man's breath is considered as being sufficient cause for immediate discharge. Some will consider such requirement and rule as needlessly severe, but if the safety of the thousands of travellers is thus made more certain, the condition has ample justification.

Shall the city of Pawtucket have a police commission? That is the vital question just now agitating our neighbors in the upper part of the state, Mass meetings are being held daily and the orators are numerous and noisy if not convincing. The young Democratic mayor is lighting the bill with all his power, while the hetter class of citizens seem to be in favor of it. City Solicitor Blodgett paints a had picture of the condition of things under the present administration. In the course of an address before the judiciary committee of the House he said; "Some time ago a boy was shot in Pawtucket and as I was City Solicitor. I usked a policeman if he had taken any memoranda on the case and he said no. And that is how the police force works there. Having eyes they see not, having cars they hear not, and having noses they small not. For the last two years it has been impossible for a wo-man to walk through Park place without being insulted. If a police force of good discipline was maintained in Pawitucket, such things could not oc-

Weather Bulletin.

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Washington, D. C., Mar. 25, 1905.—
Last bulletin gave forecasts of dicturbance to cross the continent March 24 to 28, warm wave 23 to 27, cool wave 26 to 30. Next dicturbance will reach Pacific cosst shout March 27, cross west of Rockies by close of 28, great central valleys 29 to April 1, castern states April 2. Warm wave will cross west of Rockies shout March 27, great central valleys 29, eastern states April 1, Cool wave will cross west of Rockies about March 30, great central valleys April 2, eastern states 4. First disturbance of April will reach Pacific cosst about April 1, cross west of Rockies by close of 2, great central valleys 5 to 5, eastern states 6. Warm wave will cross west of Rockies about April 1, great central valleys 3, castern states 5. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies about April 4, great central valleys 6, eastern states 8. These disturbances will be closely related and will haugurate a month of radical weather events. The cool wave of the first disturbance will be in the great central valleys about April 2 and will cause very low temperatures; that

of the first disturbance will be in the great central valleys about April? and will cause very low temperatures; that of the second disturbance will be in the central valleys about April 7 and will not bring very low temperatures. By great central valleys I mean the great drainage basins of the Mississippi and the Red river of the north.

The second of these disturbances is expected to greatly increase in force about April 7 when the storm center will probably be on the west side of the Atlantic coast monitains and it will

Atlantic coast mountains and it will

Atlantic coast mountains and it will continue to develop greater than usual force in the eastern states and provinces. These are not expected to be the great storms of April.

Temperature of April will average about normal north of parallel 40, much below south of that line. Coldest part of the month will reach meridian 90 about 21 and 29, a little earlier west of that line and a little later east of it. Dry weather will prevail east of meridian 90 and west of Rockies; more than usual rain between Rockies and meridian 90, excent a deficiency of moisture.

usual rate between Rockles and meri-dian 90, except a deficiency of moisture. In Texas and Louisians.

Very dangerous and destructive storms, including tornadoes, will occur on many parts or the continent during last balf of April, more details of which will be given in next bullettn.

AN EDUCATIONAL PEAST.

The Annual Conventions of the National Educational Associations are perhape the foremost educational meetings of the world. Every educator of note is a member of the association and the meeting which this year is to be held at Asbury Perk, New Jersey, July 3d to 7th, will be one of the best attended in years. The pr gram is most comprehensive, covering a wider field than ever before and being at a typical Reaside City there are envirous which cannot be duplicated. Asbury Park and its sister City Ocean Grove have ample accommodations for all who attend and the program which will be provided for the entertainment of the delegates is most complete. Asbury Park in but 50 miles distant from New York by rail and by the famous Sandy Hoo. Route. The distance is but 37 miles.

The New Jersey Central is the popular route from New York and the Sandy Hook Roats are operated by this Company in connection with its "All Rail Line." The steamers are known as the "Asbury Park," "Monmouth" and "Sandy Hook" and during the Summer leave New York from Pier 81, North Kiver, foot West 42d Street and from Pier 10, North Kiver, foot Cedar Street. The Sandy Hook Boats are the fastest Craft in New York Harbor and likewise the most paintlal. From the "All Rail Une stations," fast express The Annual Conventions of the Na-

lastest Craft in New York Harbor and likewise the most paintlal. From the "All Rail the stations," fast express trains leave and the running time to Asbury Park is less than 90 mientes. The New Jersey Central has just issued an illustrated descriptive forder for the N. E. A. Convention and by sending your name and address to C. M. Burt, G. P. A., 148 Liberty St., N. Y. City you can get one without cost.

ATLANTIC CITY'S MARVELOUS SPRING SEASON.

SEASON.

Atlautic City is the famous Spring resort as is attested by the great throng which is now at this widely known Seaside City. Its great board-walk is as busy as on a Summer day and the weather, well it can't be beat. Not even the Metropolitan Centres have as many fine hotels as Atlantic and few have any larger. Every hotel contains every comfort which the most exacting guest might demand and the service is ever par excellence. The hoard-walk is of course the most attractive feature, but boating, fishing, gonning, golf and every outdoor sport is provided and the visitor who does not have a good time at Atlantic City, is few and far between. The New Jersey Central is the natural route to Atlantic City and its fast 3 bour trains are as widely known as Atlantic City itself. The trains are vestibuled, have Buffet Pullmans and ure exceptionally fast. They leave New York at 340 a. m. and 8.10 p. m. and bulled, have Burnet Funtumns and are exceptionally fast. They leave New York at 9.40 a. m. and 3.40 p. m. and 9.40 a. m. Sundays. Write for detailed folder to C. M. Burt, G. P. A., New Jersey Central, New York City.

SPRING VACATION IN WASHING-

The Royal Blue Line have arranged The Royal Blue Line have arranged an eight day personally conducted Tour leaving Hoston Friday, March 31st. As this covers the period of the Spring Vacation for a great many New England Schools the programme in Washington will be particularly arranged to interest the teachers and scholars, and those joining our party can look forward to both a pleasurable and instructive eight days. Other dates from Boston are April 14th and 28th and May 12th. Will be glad to forward linerary on application to Jos. P. Taggart, N. E. P. A., 360 Washington Street, Boston. Street, Boston.

TOURS TO WASHINGTON, Every cilizen promises himself that, some or later, he will treat himself to a trip to Washington, the country's capital; that he will see for himself how a trip to washingen, the country's capital; that he will see for himsell how the Nation is governed; and that he will bring back in his mind's eye a nore lasting image of those marvels of architecture—the Capitol and the Congressional Library—than one may negressional Library—than one may negressional Library—than one may negressional Library—than one may negree excellent. In these days, when travel is economical of time, money and nerves, there is little reason why every pionise of the kind should not be kept. The fortnightly tones of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad (Royal Blue Line) place a surprisingly small tax upon the purse; the seven days consumed are ample for sight-seeing at the capital but do not put too great a strain upon one's business or social carse; and the comfort undelegance by this line are proverbial. Parties leave Boston March 17th and 31st; April 14th and 23th; May 12th. \$25.00 covers the entire expense. 12th. \$25.00 covers the entire expense. Drop a postal for itinerary to Jos. P. Taggari, N. E. P. A., 360 Washington Street, Roston, Mass.

A Report in Rhyme.

The following verses by Miss Loresta E. French, submitted as a report from the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. to the Charity Organization Society, were re-read recently at a sewing bee of one of the circles of the Auxiliary, and elicited much applause:

A BACKWARD LOOK. "It doeth us good like medicine" (As swith the book from God to man) Sometimes to linger and turn us round, Retracing our steps along life's ground.

If the downward path has been the way, And distant mist has made our day, With humbleness will our saids be diessed, While to Heaven we'd look for coming best

Do you think the tree tooks down at its foot To see where the acorn put forth that root? If it did, it infait, with canselous pride, Say, "In weakhess I fell-mow I abide."

How many suns had warmed its bed, How many dows upon it been shed, How many storms and it brave outstood fre it heard the ediet, "Thou art good?" It needs all these to bring to full growth— The warm sun and while storm "Ves, both." The others and stimulates branch and full, The other the airength of deep set root.

In eighteen hundred and cighty nine Was our beginning in point of time. The call to being was from the bother Who needed the help of her-the "other.

As man cannot be atone with good, The Father created the sisterinood, I'd sometimes wondered, since I was born, If man could ever be good atone.

We've seemed to help through hit the years, Since Eden's fall brought we and tears, if Eve was that to lead mus toward iff, She's been pulling him back as far as he will.

From our kind hearts we answered "Yes, With help you to our very best." So we, to start the thing we'll do, Began with membership forty-two,

At the next meeting, one month late, That number had swelled to stry-eight. The next mouth raised it to eighty-five, And dollars on hand were fifty-five.

To gather in of silver and gold. The struwberry festival seemed to hold A favorite place, and gain a store To ill) the treasurer's secret drawer. And then began our use of life.
I find a vote, without a strife.
"Eight dozen tenspona, marked Y. M. U. A,"
Were voted first to open the way.

For pitchers next, six large, two small, one boiler, one dipper, len sugar bowis, One pail, six towels each, roller and dish; We strove to supply their ever wish.

Bookcases once, and bookcases twice, flugs, chairs and what not of full supplies; Cleaned there, cleaned there and everywhere, Striving to purify hearts and air.

The numbers grew, and the workers came; Each mouth added a weicome name. Four meetings a mouth at first were held, For business, for prayers, and sewing as well, These finally changed to one, as now— First before our Father to bow, Knowing without that Almighty strength No work of ours would be good at length.

I found one item which I will noteMr. Gibson's address-this I quote:
Writst—How can the ladies aid us men?
Second—What can we do toward helping
them?

Third—How the membership to increase? Fourth—Need of prayer on bended knees." It seems to me he should have said Not last, but first, we ought seek our Head. In eighteen hundred and ninety-ohe Mrs. W. B. Franklin took the "throne," And then she began her faithful sway, Growing more faithful along the way.

I found the records read much like this-Work always planned, without a miss. There's ever something ahead in sight To keep ingenious thinking bright.

You well remember the able plans
Which placed us in our several clans
And what we did, and how we wrought,
How hands were clapped when each or
brought

This year has seen no weakening sign— Work in abundance slong the line. Freely our hands to pockets have gone Without a murmur from anyone— Bought knives, forks, spoons and table

ilinen. China forev ry festive occasion. Chairs to replace those rudely broken— Breakers should buy is wholesome notion. When so much effort is made to give Pleusure and profit to those who five A younger life, they should be willing To use with care expended shifting.

Thimble parties have takes as out For twice in the month, and so about From house to bouse of some kind friend, From three to five with our work we sper

And that's not all we spend that day— No one would blink of going away With plea of anything, any time, Without the dropping of that one dime.

And now we're "circled" again, they sny, To raise all we can, five tens any way. Now what we shall do and how we will, We've piedged no other circle to tell. And now how high can we hold our head After sixteen years of our life we've led? Forty-two members began our count— We add two hundred to that unionn.

Average attendance has gained as well; Once len, now three and fifty records tell. New members added are forty-five; Additions prove we are still alive.

Buzai and sale and many a pian thave given us funds to help the man. I know we cheerfully do our part, For we also to win soul, body and heart

Of the youth of town for Godand good To form a Christian brotherhood, White Shall belp to sweeten all the place And tell for good of the human race. One word for those who have passed before Our feet, and entered the open door.

Ganeral Assembly. Only thirteen days more remain in

which the General Assembly can or will do business, for at the end of that time the pay of the members stops. In that period all the important legislation of the session most be enacted or disposed of. The judiciary bill which is meeting with much opposition from different sections of the State is still under consideration. The ballot law is still in abeyance. This is a piece of important legislation that should not be overlooked. There are numerous tax and revenue bills on the calcuder. These in most instances should be allowed to slumber. During the past week out little has been accomplished in open session. The only measure of interest to Newport is the favorable report by the House indictary committee on the bill allowing the city to build an auditorium. The Senate on Thursday passed an act allowing William M. Andrews to build a ferry slip in the river near Stone Bridge in Portsmouth. This is so a ferry boat can be run while the Stone Bridge is being rebuilt, and William Gadsby is given the same permission on the Tiverton side,

In this age of mastle and harry, the fewest of us sleep enough. Every man and woman should sleep at least eight hours of the twenty-four, and it is doubtful if the average is more than five, especially with the business people. Loss of sleep produces nervous prostration and finally an early death.

Washington Matters.

Senator Morgan Tolls Plain Facts to Senate of a Plet Royarding Santo Domingan Affairs-Interstute Commerce Committee to Hold its Session in Washington Next Month-Triennial Convention of the Mothers' Congress Brought to a Close-Mutes.

(From Our Regular Correspondent) WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 18, 1905.

(From Our Regular Correspondant)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 16, 1905.
Seuator Morgan of Alabama laid bafe in the Senate Thursday the details of a plot which the Democrats describe as sensational regarding Santo Domingan affairs. He held the floor of the scenate all day and went into minute details regarding the alleged scheme of William Nelson Cromwell of New York to make the United States a party to the treaty by which private citizens would obtain certain valuable concessions, in Santo Domingo, and which without the gluarantee of this country would be worthless. Mr. Morgan asserted that the plot had been revealed to him by Mrs. Reeder, a young woman from Alahama, who with her husband had been operating as international speculators and whose business consisted in obtaining concessions in the South American Republics for railroads, power plants, etc. Mr. Morgan alluded several times to a "treaty" between the United States and Santo Domingo which had been drawn for the benefit of the Reeders but finally when it had been called for and read to the Senate the Republicans of that body declared that the whole disclosure was a flasco and that Mr. Cromwell, who is alleged had operated with the Reeders, was a man of the highest moral and financial standing. Mr. Morgan, nevertheless, maintained that if an investigation were made it would disclose the fact that Mr. Cromwell had grants for all concessions of any consequence in Santo Domingo

Mr. Morgan, nevertheless, maintained that if an investigation were made it would disclose the fact that Mr. Cromwell had grants for all concessions of any consequence in Santo Domingo and that it was he who would be found responsible for all of the influence in favor of the United Statestaking charge of the finances of that country and thus making good his grants.

In any case and whether or not Mr. Morgan was justified in his revelations of a plot against the government the Santo Domingan treaty is dead and beyond power of revival at this session. Despite the fact that there were not enough votes to taiffy it there was a reassembling of the Republicans who had left for their homes. Senatura Lodge, Kittridge and Senator Doliver were back in there seats Thursday and Senator Lodge was ready with a speech in support of the treaty but he could not get the foor. It is thought that nothing can be accomplished by prolonging the session of the Senate reaches you the Senators will have folded their tents.

The Committee of Interstate Commerce will, it is announced, hold its sessions in Washington beginning about the middle of April to consider the subject of railway rate legislation which was also dismissed without accion at the close of the regular session. Several members of this committee are among those who will sail in July with Secretary Taft's party for an investigation of conditions in the Philippines, so that it is not likely that they will consume many weeks in the discussion of railroad rates.

The triennial convention of the Mothers' Congress held in Washington

so that it is not likely that they will consume many weeks in the discussion of railroad rates.

The trienual convention of the Mothers' Congress held in Washington has come to a close and by Sunday all of these National Mothers will have returned to their homes again and become for the most part just plath, ordinary mothers again. A number of them have decided to remain over in Washington until April when the Daughters of the American Revolution will hold their annual congress, for many of the Mothers are also Daughters and the Capital will thus not be deprived entirely of the spiritual infinence and protection of these women organized as societies for the prevention and promotion of everything.

The sessions of the Mothers' Congress here have been most successful. A number of speakers of national reputation have addressed them, the feature of course of the Congress being the address of President Roosevelt, which has been quoted broadcast in this country and Europe. The French and German Ambassiders and the Japanese Minister bave addressed the convention and given descriptions of the conditions affecting children in their countries.

Secretary of State Hay, who has been the agreet part of the whiter with a

fecting children in their countries.
Secretary of State Hay, who has been all a great part of the winter with a bronchial trouble, has decided on the advice of his physician to take a long sea voyage this spring. He will leave Washington about the end of the week and morder that he may be spared interviews and exchements the date of his sailing and the boat have not been amounced. Mr. Loomis, the first Assistant Secretary of State, who is also away for the benefit of his health, will not return to Washington until April third. Attention Benedets who has been accounted to the sail of the product of the sail of the product of the sail of the product of the pro not return to washington until April third. After the President leaves for his trip through the Southwest any business of the State Department outoffeniess of the State Department out-side of the regular routine work will be referred to Secretary Taft, and as Mr. Hay will return before Secretary Taft leaves on his Phillippine trup the De-partment will not be left without a partment will not be left without a head. Mr. Looms, it is suid, is the author of the original Santo Domingan treaty, which has proved such an embarrassment to the administration and the leaving of Secretary Taft in charge of the State Domethout is probable. of the State Department is probably done with a view to avoiding any awkward situation in our relations with other governments in which inexperience in the conduct of the State Department which increases

ence in the conduct of the Dirac De-partment might involve us.

The date of the President's departure for the Southwest and his hunting trip has not yet been announced but now that Congress is off his hands it is probable that he will make it as early as possible. Nobody who knows the President will doubt that he is eager for the change from weddings, dinners. and Cabinet meetings, from paved streets and flags and the typing of many huts, from a dress coat and a set smile for the idyllic woods and the so-ciety of the cowloy where a "biled" shirt and a razor have never penetrated. There with a mustang and his gim he can woo forgetfulness of that balky steed, Congress, which hastried his patience for three and a half long months.

A Sloux City special to the New York Tribone says it is planned to increase the country's corn erop 30 per cent, this year by means of more scientific methods of cultivation. A erop of three billion bushels is freely predicted by Western grain experis.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.

Itening, Blind, Electing or Protribling Piles. Druggists refind money if PAZO OINTMENT fulls to cure any case, no matter of how long standing, in 6 to 14 days. Pirat application gives case and rest. 50c. If your druggist hasn't them 50c in stamps and it will be forwarded past-paid by Paris Medicine Co., St. Logis, Mo.

Good Health to the **Children**

Children especially are fond of dainties. and the housekeeper must look carefully to their food.

As good cake can be made only with good eggs, so also a cake that is healthful as well as dainty must be raised with a pure and perfect baking powder.

Royal Baking Powder is indispensable in the preparation of the highest quality of food. It imparts that peculiar lightness, sweetness and flavor noticed in the finest cake, biscuit, doughnuts, crusts, etc., and what is more important, renders the food wholesome and agreeable to young and old.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tab-lets. All druggists retund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is out each box. 25c. 11:26-17n

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

STANDARD TIME.

New Moon, 6th day, 0h. 19m. morning.
First Quarter, 14th day, 3h. 56m., evening.
Full Moon. 20th day, 1th. 55m., evening.
Last Quarter, 25th day, 4th. 35m., evening.

Country Places on the Island.

-A cottage to rent unfurnished, 3 rooms, bathroom, &c., % an acre of land with fruit, &c., on West Main Road, Middle-town. Rent \$25. Call or write for par-ticulate. Full of a non-section write for particulars.

Excellent farm for saie in Middletown—very fettile. Residence, barns, all in first class order, \$4,000.

Write, principals alone treated with.

A. O'D. TAYLOR,

Real Estate Agent, 132 Bellevus Avenue, Newport.

Marriages.

October 28, 1804, at Trinity Church, Boston, by Rov. Edward S. Travers, William Edward Stunhope and Mary Mumford Chuce.

Deaths.

In this city, 23 linst, Mrs. Ann Gaynor.
In this city, 23 linst., Mary T. G., wildow of
William F. Stacy.
In this city, 23st inst., at her residence, 8
Denroom street, Christina A., wife of John
P. Martin.
In this city, 23th inst., Margaret, wildow of
James Openshaw.
In this city, 18th inst., Harold Rogers, son
of George T. and Sarath M. Lewis, in his 9th
year.

year.
In this city, 19th Inst., Elizabeth, daughter of the late Samuel and Eliza Stevens Bar-

of the late Samuel and Effiza Stevens Barker. In this city, 19th inst., Annie Marie, youngset child of U. G. and Ellon L. A. Nason,
aged 3 months and 2 days.
In this city, 18th inst., infant son of Mr. and
Mrs. Edward Minkier.
In this city, 18th inst. Cornelius, son of
John and Abble Curran, aged B years.
In Providence, 16th inst., Harry Roundy
Palmer, in the 62d year of his age.
In Now London, 19th inst., Edward J., son
of Edward P. and Annie Murphy, aged 8
months.

months.

In Providence, 19th inst., Bridget, widow of Francis Gallagher, in her 71st year.

C. H. Wrightington,

YORK AND MASSACHUSETTS, REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE, MONEY PLACED AT INTEREST,

All kinds of real property for sale or for ex-hange. Collections of all kinds will receive round and personal attention. BROADWAY NEWPORT, R. I. Telephone 770.

Office Hours 9 a. m. (ill 6 p. m.



CURE

SICK

HEAD

ACHE

Is the hane of so many lives that here is where we make our great beast. Our pills cure it while often so not considered on the state of the state o

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York, Amal Pil Small Doss. Small Price.

OF the condition of THE NATIONAL EX-CHANGE BANK at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business, March 14, 1995.

RESOURCES. ioans and discounts
(vendrafts, secured and unsecured
(1).8. Bonds
(1). 100,000 00

LAWFUL MOMEY RESERVE IN BANK, VIZ:

Specie 25,122 82 Legal-tender notes 4,601 03 Redemption fund with U. S. Treas-urer (6 per cont. of circulation) Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent redemption fund

6,200 00

9687,966 BQ DOLLARS

24,469 40

8670,414 23

Total

Capital stock paid in Strong S

Total SST,886 89 State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, ss. I. George H. Prond, Chehler of the above named bank, do solennly sweat that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE H. PROUD, Cambier.
Subscribed and sworm to before me this 18th day of March, 18th.

BACKER BRAMAN.

day of March, 1946.

PACKER BRAMAN,
Notary Public,
Correct—Attest: F. B. Coggeshall, Harry
Wilson, Edward S. Peckham, Directors.

REPORT

OF the condition of the NEWPORT NA-THONAL BANK, at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business March 14, 1905.

March 14, 1805.

RESOURCES.

LORING and disconnic Secured and unsecured U. S. Bonds to secure draid unsecured U. S. Bonds to secure draid in Stocks, securities, etc.

Banking house, durinture and flatters bue from approved reserve agents Exchanges for clearing house Notes of other National Banks Practional paper currency, alckels and cents

LAWFUL MOVES. 5301,488 38 62 49 110,000 00 61,500 00 es 6,800 00 208 12 60,081 11 2,548 64

LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE 18
BANK, VIZ:
Specie 17,880-19
Legalizabler notes 6,800-00
Legalizabler notes 18,800 to 18,800 LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN

Capital stock paid in Surplus fund

Capina store, pand in Surplus fund Undivided profils, less expenses and taxes paid National Bank notes outstunding Due to other National Banks Dividends unpaid Individual deposits subject to check 260,082-12

Total 5570,414 23
State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, 58;
1. Heavy C. Slevens, Cashler of the above nursel leark, do solemnty swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and last of the best of my knowledge and last of the before me this 21th day of March, 1935.
Sheribed and swear to before me this 21th day of March, 1935.
PACKFR BIRAMAN, Notary Public, Correct—Aftest: Henry Bull, Jr., Albert K, Sherman, G. P. Taylor, Directors. \$570,414 23

No. 1021.

REPORT

REPORT

Of the condition of the FIRST NATIONAL
RANK, at Newport, in the State of Rhode
Island, at the close of obsiless, March 14, 1805.
Loans and dissections.

Loans and dissections.

Loans and dissection 12,000 at
U.S. Bonds to secure circulation 12,000 at
U.S. Bonds to secure circulation 12,000 at
U.S. Bonds to secure C.S. Deposits 50,000 to
Stocks, securities, etc.

Ranking house, furniture and distures 18,500 to
Due from approved reserve agents 55,500 to
Checks and other cash items 1,331 in
Notes at other National Banks 1,331 in
Notes at other National Banks 1,331 in
Notes at other National Banks 1,332 in
Fractional paper currency, nickets
and cents
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK,
VIZ.

Y 12: Specie 1,000 to Legal-tender notes 9,230 to Redemption fund with U.S. Treas-urer (5 per cent. of circulation)

10,250 (0) 6,000 00 Total \$542,923 (8 DOLLARS \$120,000 00 \$6,000 00

That tault acposite songer (concluded check checks outstanding United States deposits Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers

Total Total \$512,023 65
Sit the of Rhode Island, County of Newport, 85, I. Nuth'l R. Swinburne, Coshier of He above named bank, do solemnly swear that the slave statement is true to the best of my knowledge and helica.

NATH'L R. SWINBURNE, Cashier, Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of March, 106.

NATHAN B. BRAYTON, Notary Public, Nathana, S. March, March, March, Segbury, L.

Notary Public.
Correct—Altesi: T. Mumford Scabury, L.
Goodwin Hobbs, John S. Langley, Directors.

170,040 68 682 48 49,493 57 518 48

BROCKTON'S WOE

Whole City Unites In Mourning For the Dead

BERVICE IN A THEATRE

Public Manifestation of Sorrow Augmented by Overflow Meetings In Various Churches--Thirty-Nine Unidentified Bodies Borne to Cemetery Past Hushed Throngs of People

Brockton, Mass., March 24.-All business was suspended in this city yesterday, traffic ceased, schools were closed and the people united in one great tribute of sorrow and sympathy on account of the explosion and fire of Monday in which, it is believed, 58 persons perished.

Thirty-nine bodies, so charred and disfigured as to make identification impossible, were borne away to Melrose cemetery on Brockton Heights, escorted by a great throng of mourners, city officials, representatives of labor organizations, and fraternal societies, Men, women and children in the multitude that saw the funeral procession pass made no effort to hide their tears as the long line of hearses and mourners wended its way to the burial place.
Three public funeral services had

been arranged; five were necessary to begin to serve the desires of the prople and thousands had no opportunity to take an active part in the expres-sions of grief and sympathy.

The day of sorrow opened with a solemn high mass of requiem in St. Patrick's Roman Catholic church In memory of four members of the purish who are believed to have perished in the flames.

In the afternoon public funeral services were held at the City theatre, the Porter Congregational, St. Paul's Epis-copal and First Congregational churches, and at Canton hall. While the services were being held militiamen, labor organizations and fraternal societies formed in line in readiness to escort the remains of the victims to the cemeters.

The service at the theatre was the formal public manifestation of the city's sorrow, while the services at the other places were in the nature of overnow meetings.

The solemnity of the services at the City theatre was notable from the mo-ment the doors were opened. The at-tendants walked in slowly, the mouraers occupying a space reserved for them in the centre of the auditorium.

On the stage sat clergymen repre-menting practically every religious denomination in the city, the members of the city government and the members of the Joint Shoe Council. Mayor Kelth presided, and near him sat Governor Douglas. Looking from the stage out into the auditorium the afflicted ones could easily be distinguished in the sea of faces, and from the first row of chairs far back to the rear of the house was a solid muss of black, the combre garments worn by the sorrow-

A brief atterance of sorrow at the city's calamity came from Mayor Keith in opening the services. Following Mayor Keith's remarks a band played Chantel formed discovery the services. Chopin's funeral dirge. As the mournful strains arose the first manifestation of poignight grief was awakened, and sobs were heard from all sections of the theatre.

After a psalm had been read by Rev. R. L. Rae, the boy choir of St. Patrick's church, robed in black cassocks and white surplices, sang two hymns, one in English and the other in Latin. Rev. Fr. Keating of St. Patrick's church then addressed the assemblage, referring particularly to the heroism and un-defishness so frequently shown at Monday's fire.

Monday's fire.

A white-haired man, stooped with age, the venerable dean of the city's elergy—Rev. Rush R. Shippen, paster of the Unitarian church—rose and in faltering tones blessed the dead and the living. Then Rev. Samuel D. Tur-Lincoln Congregational church, a negro, pronounced the bene-diction and the services were over.

Many people were unable to gain admission to the overflow services at the Porter Congregational and St. Paul's Episcopal churches. At the fermer church the speakers were Rev. France. B. White and Rev. George B. Titus, At St. Paul's church the regular Episco pal service for the dead was read, with music by a vested choir and words of consolation by Rev. Sherman Ellis.

Meantime the bodies of the unidentified dead, which had remained at the morgue ever since the fire, were placed In bearses and undertaker's wagons, there being an insufficient number of hearses to bear all the caskets. These vehicles then moved to Main street and joined the procession that had been formed. It was an impressive spectacle as the hearses and curringes swept into line. Hats were raised reverently and at the same moment the fire hells began to foll and 55 strokes, representing the number of bodies tecovered from the ruins, rung out.

With the first peal of the fire hells the band began a dirge and the slow march to Melrose cemetery was taken up. Through the hushed throngs of copie the procession passed and the flast disappearing as the first line of marching men reached the summit of Brockton Heights and turned into the eenietery.

Turough the divided ranks of the marching excert the carriages and kennes passed to a little house in the semetery where the remains of the victime were to repose until graves could be prepared. One by one the caskets were removed from the hearses and darkness had net in when the last body had been piaced inside.

wan oven placed inside.

When the last come had been transferred a few brief words of prayer want of pages he had been transferred a few brief words and

then the city battery of milifia fred a salate in honor of the dead. Tapa were sounded by the bugiers and the procession then wended its way back

The list of identified dead and missing is 17 identified dead, and 41 missing Brockton, Mass., March 21.-The city

of Brockton is in mourning for at least three score of her citizens whose lives

were blotted out by the explosion of a

boller in a large shoe manufacturing establishment in the Campello district conducted by the R. B. Grover com-The explosion was immediately followed by a flash of flame which ob-ilterated the factory, a long, four-story structure, as if it were a hoose of eards.

and incinerated the men and women numble to extricate themselves from mass of tangled wreckage formed by the territic upheaval in the boiler room.

More than half a hundred of the em-ployes in the building were maimed, hurned or bruised by the time they reached safe ground. Some had jumped from the root, some from windows, and others had been injured in the mad rush to escape from the doomed factory, which from all parts emitted the intense, awful heat of an in-ferno, driving back the band of heroic rescuers who in a few moments had performed gallant service.

The disaster was attended by many

harrowing scenes and thrilling rescues.

Whittier Charged With Murder

Lynn, Mass., March 20.-That Mrs. Susie A. Fuller, whose bruised body was found in her apartments, and with whose death Seth K. Whittier, her former husband, is charged, met her end as the result of kicks on the head, is the theory of the local authorities. Whittler was arraigned in the local court on a charge of murder and held without ball until March 25. tered a formal plea of not guilty.

Investigation W-- Sidetracked

Indianapolis, March 24.-Russell B. Harrison has received a letter from R. Harrison has received a letter from B. S. Hoyt of Pittshurg, saying the latter called the attention of the postoffice department last year to the Storey Cotton company of Philadelphia, which recently falled. It is intimated that some employe or employes of the postoffice department may have been pre-tecting the company from the investi-gation asked for by Hoyt.

Unfrecked Minister Gats Four Ysare New Brunswick, N. J., March 20 .- J. F. Cordova, the unfrocked minister, who twice eloped with Julia Bowns, and who was convicted of abandoning his wife and three children and as-saulting his wife, was sentenced to serve four years in prison. The costs imposed will add nearly another year to the sentence and will balance the commutation allowed for good be-

Cody Lossa Divorce Suit

Sheridan, Wyo., March 24.—"Buffalo Bill" (Colonel William F. Cody) lost bia suit for divorce from Louisa Cody, Judge Scott deciding that charges of attempts on the part of Mrs. Cody to polson her husband and other allegations had not been proved. Judge Scott asserted that the testimony showed that Mrs. Cody had always been a good mother and a loving and indulgent wife.

To Christen Warship With Oil

Topeka, March 24.-The battleship Kansas probably will be christened by breaking a bottle of Kansas crude oil over its prow in the place of a bottle of champagne, as is the usual custom. This is the idea of Governor Hoch, who said: "The Kansas will be christened with a bottle of oil-not Standard Oil or independent oil, but Just Kansas oil-Kansas crude oil."

For Temp is now Fourth of July Columbus, O., March 21,-A movement has been started under the auspices of the American Anti-Saloon auspices of the American Americanon lengue to "redeem the Fourth of July from its greatlent misuse." The plan is to interest every temperance or ganization in the United States and as far as possible to hold open air temperance meetings on July 4, 1905, and every year thereafter.

Disagrees With New Englanders

Syracuse, N. Y., March 24:—Referring to the protest of New England ministers against accepting John D. Rockefeller's gift of \$100,000 for foreign missions, Charrellor Day of Syrneuse university states that it is impossible that they could have acted judiciously and

Plaque Leaves Terrible Record

London, March 24.-Replying to questions in the house of commons last night, Mr. Brodrick, secretary of state night, Mr. Brouries, secretary or some for India, said that the latest figures on the plague in India showed that the total number of deaths from the plague

from Jan. 1 to March 11 was 346,899. Deputy Sheriff In Petticoata

Colorado Springs, Col., March 24.— Mrs. Elizabeth C. Goddard has been appointed a deputy sheriff of El Paso county. The appointment was made to belp her in the protection of mistreated animals, but she has the full powers of the office.

Province In State of Siege

Tiffs, March 21.—A state of slege has been proclaimed in the government of Kutais, and General Ordeliani has been invested with full powers as governor general over the towns of Kutais, Potl and Ratoum.

Attachment on Woolen Mills

Adams, Mass., March 23.—An attachment has been placed upon the woolen mills of Graham & Clark by a lawyer representing Peter Stitt, one of the heaviest creditors of the firm, this being the latest development in an effort to place the concern in the hands of a receiver, Graham & Clark have operated the mills since 1800 with practically no interruption.

From Prison to Prison

Boston, March 24.—A sentence of not more than 10 nor less than eight years in state prison was imposed by Judge Holmes upon Bertram Woods, who was convicted of breaking and entering a house here in 1002. Woods was ac-rested at Cranston, R. I., last Sunday upon his release from the Rhode Isl-

FEARS A SEIZURE | PEACE PROMISE

Santo Domingo In a Serious Financial Tangle

A PROD FROM BELGIUM

Calls For Fu!fillment of Unkept Agreement to Settle Debt--Similar Demands by Other Foreign Powers Anticipated

San Domingo, March 23, "The news of the postponement by the United States senate of action on the treaty with Santo Domingo makes the situation here acute and an internal uprising seems to be imminent, based on the cry that President Morales had been discredited in the United States.

President Morales states that he is prepared to put down any revolution, but that a more serious matter in his mind is foreign complications growing out of Belglum's demand presented on March 21. Belgium wants customs receipts of a port of San Domingo to the extent of \$25,833 a month, according to a former agreement, on which no payment has been made for three

This first demand is construed as a direct result of the failure of the treaty between the United States and Santo Domingo. President Morales anticlpates similar demands by other for-eign powers, which he will be helpless to resist. He says he wants to pay all the republic's debts, but sees the ruin of the country with every port in the hands of a different foreign powr and no revenue for the government.

While he sees no light ahead, he has that faith and right will himphas. In the course of an intercless, Pr. sident Morales said: "It is entirely possible that the United States may have to send an ultimatum here on account the Dominican government being unable, though not unwilling, to meet its obligations. It is utterly impossible for the government to pay the sums due foreign nations unless the United States can procure from foreign powers a postponement of their demands. Otherwise, these demands will be pressed. I have no physical or moral force to resist them. With the customs houses in the control of the United States the resources of the isiand will develop speedily, and all de-mands will be puld, with the result that the country will be educated to

peace and permanent prosperity."

With two Dominican ports now in the hands of the United States and the the hands of the United States and the failure of the freaty, Dominicans believe, that a "grab game" by foreign powers will begin at once. An Italian cruiser was here a few days ago. but withdrew to Kingston. The American gumboat Castine is here with 150 The cruiser Chattanooga is et Samuna bay, the Detroit is at Pherto Plata, and the Dixle is at Monte Cristi. Rear Admiral Sigshee has gone to Guantanamo for a consultation with Rear Admiral Barker.

With the seizure of Dominican poets by foreign powers, it is argued that the Mouroe doctrine will be mullified as regards this republic. With the United States in the possession of two ports. It would not be logical, it is argued to oppose the seizure of other ports by foreign powers. At the same time the only hope of Morales is that in some way the United States can secure a postponement of seizure European powers. No steps to this end have been initiated here. No reply has yet been made to the Belgian demand.

President Morales has about 1200 men under arms, ready to crush the first internal uprising, but should the custom houses be seized be would speedly be without funds with which to pay his army, which would hamedistely desert.

On Verge of Revolution

San Domingo, March 24.-It is re-moved that at a meeting of the Jiminez party it was resolved to telegraph to the followers of the former aspirant to the presidency at Monte Cristi to pre-pare for a struggle. The government taking precautions to meet coming events. The situation is very critical

Strikers Realize Their Error New York, March 24.—President Belmont of the Interborough Rapid Transit company was appealed to by the united labor organizations in be generous and reinstate the subway and elevated railroad employes who went on strike two weeks ago, many of whom are now in actual want. Belmont are now in netual want. Belmont promised to discuss the matter with the

officials of the company. To Have Ten-Mile Trestle

Knoxville, March 24.-W. J. Oliver, a Knoxville railroad contractor, has been awarded the contract to build the New Orleans Great Northern road, running north from New Orleans along the Mississippl river, a distance of 350 miles. A trestle 10 miles in length will cross Lake Ponchartrain.

Windsor, Vt., March 23.-Following their receipt of the resignation of E. W. Oakes, superintendent of the state prison here, Governor Bell and two prison directors came here and visited the prison. None of the visitors would discuss the resignation of Oakes further than to say that no action had

Resignation Not Yet Accepted

Tet been taken upon it. The legislative committee appointed to investigate state institutions will soon investigate conditions at the state prison. Alleged Forger of Note

Haverhill, Mass., March 24.-Frank P. Titcomb of West Newbury was arrested last night on a charge of forzery preferred against him by Cashler Giles of the Georgetown National bank. It is alleged that Titcomb nego-tlated a loan of \$100 from the bank. giving as security a note signed by his brother. Silas M. W. Titcomb, a farmer of West Newbury. This signature, it is alleged, in a forgery.

Actual Step May Have Already Been Taken

EUROPEAN JEALOUSIES

Powers Fear Their Interests May Suffer in Settlement Not Arranged by Themselves-Flnanclers May Remove Obstacle

8t. Perersburg, March 24.-The ministers and supporters of the court who advocate the submission of pacific proposals to Japan, as previously set forth In these disputches, so as to ascertain whether an honorable basis of prace is possible, believe they have carried the day and it is reported on high authority that an actual step is imminent, If not already taken.

Washington, March 24.—The sudden growth of the sentiment in Russian official circles in favor of peace does not surprise officials here, because it is in line with recent predictions of the American embassy at St. Petersburg. In fact, it was guthered that the real obstacle in the way of beginning negotiations to this end was to be found rather in the fealousies of European powers outside of Russia, than in the ezar's own court.

stantial evidence that by the exertion of quiet pressure from the outside upon the St. Petersburg government it might be induced to break the deadlock in the situation which results from the reluctance of each belligerent, as a matter of pride, to making the first overtures for peace.

But just at this point the efforts of

the real friends of peace are said to have been negatived by the fest of some of the European powers that their interests might suffer in a settlement which they did not themselves arrange. There is reason to believe now, however, that the great financial interests of London, Berlin and Paris, looking to their own salvation and the security of their arrangement to Purelle and Paris, and the security of their arrangement to Purelle and the security of their arrangement. of their enormous loans to Russia, have risen above national lines and that to the exertion of their powerful influence is due the present promise of peace in the near future,

Practically at Japan's Mercy

St. Petersburg, March 24.—The pos-sibility that if the Russian army should be unable to hold the lower line of the Sungari river at Chunchistau it may be compelled to retreat not only to Harbin but also further westward along the railroad, abandoning to the Japanese northern Manchuria and the Russian maritime Amur provinces as well, is the latest startling news from the

The strategic weakness of General Linevitch's position as he falls back northward is made clear by a dunshu disputch in which it is pointed out that unless the Chunchintsu and Sungar lines, a seant hundred miles below Har-bin, can be held, it will be difficult to maintain a position further back before Hatbin, where, with the front of the army paralleling the railroad, the practicability of a turning movement to completely sever communications and Isolate the army, 6000 miles from home is too serious for Russian consideration. In view of this possibility, the dispatch alluded to suggests the visability of lumediately providing Vladivostok with war munitions and supplies for a two years' siege.

The correspondent estimates the number of reinforcements med d to give Linevitch the requisite supernority in force at 200,000. That such a dispatch should have been permitted to pass the stonic fact acen permitted to pass the censor at the front is significant; and if Linevitch has communicated a similar estimate of the situation direct to the exar it may account for his in-erensed disposition to listen to peace counsels and open negotiations before the Japanese establish themselves on Russian soil. With Manchuria entirely abandoned to the Japanese and Vin divostok left as Russia's solitary senti-nel on the Pacific, it is realized that Russia will be pra mercy in the matter of peace terms.

Great increase in Debt

Boston, March 22.—Governor Doug-las sent to the Massachusetts legislature a special message on the state's finances, in which he calls attention to "alarming increase in the state deht and the rapid increase in running expenses," and declares that the subject should receive the legisla-ture's serious and prompt attention. The total net debt on Dec. 31, 1904, was \$74,335,130,12.

f. Fishermen's Claims Refuted

Washington, March 23 .- The navy department having received petitions from New England citizens complaining that target practice by warships off their coast interfered with fishing interests and drove away the fish, has obtained a statement from the commission to the effect that the firing of the guns does no damage so far as the fish are concerned.

Aged Woman Burned to Death Boston, March 24.-An expleding kerosene lamp set fire to the clothing of Miss Mary Warren, 70 years old, at her home in Roxbury last night, burning

her so severely that she died soon after. Miss Warren lived alone. Poor Map e Sugar Snason

Burlington, Vt., March 24.-Reports from rious sections of the state indicale that the maple sugar gathering this year is likely to be lighter than usual. Various causes are assigned, the principal ones being the continued cold weather and the water famine throughout the state,

Britishers Keep For Ahand Boston, March 24.—The eighth day's

play in the international checker tournament resulted in the British visitors further increasing the lead over their American hosts. The total score is: British, 57; Americans, 28; drawn, 285.

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"The Big Five" Who Run the U. S. Senate.

From the New York Times.

A session of the Senate without Nelson W. Aldrich to run it is a tiding al-most unthinkable, and yet the present extra session has been running along quite smoothly since March 4 while Mr. Aldrich enjoys himself in Europe. Mr. Addrich enjoys himself in Europe. It is, of course, an extra session that does not need much running, since it has nothing but appointments and the Santo Domingo treaty to bother with; still there seems something lacking.

To say that Mr. Addrich runs the Senate, as is often said, is to describe things a little loosely. No one man runs the Senate. But it is true that Mr. Addrich comes as near to running it.

Mr. Addictic courses as near to running it as any mun. He is pretty close to being the most powerful man in the United States. He has more influence on the destiny of events than any other man. How long this will continue to be true. is a question; the President and the Speaker have given striking evidence of their determination to make it intuitive as speedily as possible, and have done a good deal toward executing that

determination. But it is true still, The Senate has rulers, just as the le has rulers, just as coo There are four of them in ad five in the Schate. The

signments. Genuts for leadership does not count for anything in the leadership in the House. The men who have it are all, with the exception of Mr. Cannon, outside the House machine, and yet they about as helpless in the grasp of that machine as the veriest exception in Courrease.

grasp of that machine as the veriest greenborn in Congress.

In the Senate the leaders have risen to their place because they can lead, and have rolidified that leadership by their strategic positions. Besides Aldrich, they are Allison of Iowa, Spooner of Wiscousin, Hale of Maine, and Platt of Connecticut.

Lodge is often spoken of as one Mr. Lodge is often spoken of as one of the Senate leaders, because he has been recognized as the spokesman of the Administration. He is one of the Senate leaders in the sense that he is a leading Senator, but not otherwise. The real rulers consult him often, and he might truthfully be called a sort of assistant ruler. He holds a relation something like that which the Caesar held to the Administration for the scheme of

assistant ruler. He holds a relation something like that which the Casean held to the Augustus in the scheme of the Roman Empire, Some day he may be a real ruler, but he is not yet. The two great committees of the Senate are Appropriations and Finance. Of Appropriations Allison is the Chuirman, and he and Itale control the committee. There is no other member of it who has the ability or the courage to cope with them. Aldrich is Chairman of Finance, and associated with him on the committee are Allison, Platt, and Spooner; and these four men runthat committee.

The Republican Steering Committee consists of nine members, and the five control the steering Committee. All the important committees of the Senate are so constructed as to be easily con-

the important committees of the Senate are so constructed as to be easily controllable by the five rulers.

These five men practically control the Government on many an important issue. They can block or defeat anything that the President or the House may desire. Therefore they have to be respectfully consulted on every proposition, and on many an occasion, not at all remote, it has been simple fact that these five men were the Government of the United States.

The day of great debates in the Senate is not gone, as is erroneously supposed; the only difference is that the great debates are not held in the public

posed; the only difference is that the great debates are not held in the public ear. The great debates of the Senate are held in whatever room Allison, Aldrich, Hale, Spooner, and Platt of Connecticut may be gathered to decide what shall be the polley of these United States on a given subject.

The public "debates" to which the eager-eyed tourist liatens so reverently are in the nature of a dramatic performance. They have nothing to do with the legislation to be enacted. While Senators are going through the motions of arguing a great question, the real debate is laking place or has already taken place in some little room where two or three are gathered.

bulled with strings. But the five rulers are the men with the veto power and the men whose say is law.
Some of the five rulers occasionally

Some of the five rulers occasionally condexcend to take part in the mock debate on the Senate floor. But when they do, it is in their capacity as politicians, not as legislators. They are saying such things as they think should be published for the benefit of their political party. The performance has nothing in the remotest way to do with the legislation. The legislation has been settled in the private debates.

If these real debates were reported as the stage debates in open Senate are, the literature of American oratory would be enriched—not by flowers of speech, but by downright, direct, sledge-hammer are the senate bosecs is challenged. The

enriched—not by flowers of speech, but by downright, direct, sledge-hannocrar-guments. Oftentimes the five bosses dis-agree. They light out their disagree-ments, come to a conclusion by rule of the majority, and then stand solidly to-metter for the result. gether for the result.

gether for the result.

The secrets of death are not more closely guarded than the secrets of those real debates, the debates which decide the policies of the United States and make history. Seldom is it that any vaguest rumor of the differences in the camp of the five Caesars trickles through the cracks in those closed doors. When they reappear in the public view they are united and are handing out their orders to their followers and the differences which preceded the agreedifferences which preceded the agree-ment may never be known even to their

collegues.
One exception was in the settlement of the fate of the Phillippine Islands. It did become known that Spooner and Hale disagreed vehemently with the "imperialist" policy, and that the battles in the councils of the Big Five protracted and exciting. But were profracted and exciting. But when the doors were thrown open and the mack debate in the Senate began, spooner was the spokesman chosen to put forward the "imperialist" policy, and he did it with the fire and power which characterize all his utterances

In the mock debates,

So greats man is Spooner in the mock debates that no man can question the deep loss to American Illerature resulting from the failure to report his upecches in the real debates.

Addrets to a chees player with men. No one in the Senate and few outside it equal him in that talent which gives

one man the mastery of others.

It is seldom that his voke is heard on the floor, and when he does speak it is always as an actor. He hardly conceals the fact that he breaks his almost merely to make a political point. His part in the machine is that of political part in the machine is that or political manager. A type more irreconcilable with the vulgar political boss can hardly be imagined. He is a handsome man with pierche eyes and a flowing white mustache. He is a gentleman, a man of pleasant address with a voice agreeable to hear; but there is about him a constant indefinance impression of tower and command, the madion

of power and command, the product of long actual routing near.

Altson is the man of experience, the sage old pilot of the Scoate. They say that no man who has ever been in the Senate knew so much about it as be does. He is the political forecaster, the compromiser, the weather prophet, the man who brings irreconcitable things logether. It is said that the oldest inhabitant cannot recall baying head 4 Altson give utterance to an opinion on any stageer whetever. Doubtless he does give utterance to them, but never except in the inner coincils of the Caesars. Sagacious to the point of craft, it does not amoy him to know that the epithel most frequently applied to him is "the Old Fox."

He looks the Solon, with his massive broomer head and its innovant and mose of the caesars was handed to the continuous of the power of the coach two men only put in apparame, explaining that the other two passengers would join them en route at a place beyond Lisburn. The mail at an of craft, it does not amoy him to know that the epithel most frequently applied to him is "the Old Fox."

He looks the Solon, with his massive brooker had an only provided the provided at the coach office and broked four inside coach offic

The Senate has rolers, just us for House has. There are four of them in the House has. There are four of them in the House and five in the Senate. The difference is that the House rulers are such by virtue of their official positions as Speaker, floor leader and members of the Committee on Rules. If their official positions were taken away from them they would be bowled over humediately.

The Senate bosses hold their places by virtue of two things—first, their genius for leadership, and second, their strategic positions in the committee assignments. Genius for leadership does signments, Genius for leadership does conversational voice that is almost an undertone. Then he dops back in his undertone. Then he drops back in his seat and, with subline indifference,

scat and, with subline indifference, lets the talk go on.

In that part of the United States which lies outside of the City of Washlagon, it is customary to refer to Platt as "Platt of Connecticut." Here there is no such custom. When one speaks in Washington of Platt, it is assumed that of course he speaks of the Connect-leut man, the great Platt, unless he specifically adds the words "of New York." It is but seldom that this occurs, for Platt of New York has no more influence on legislation here than the coruscations of a lightning bug have on the solar system. He goes his way unregarded and not discussed; and it is an uneventfulday in which the name

on the solar system. He goes his way unregarded and not discussed; and it is an uneventful day in which the name of the other Platt is not heard in corridor gossip on the day's topics.

A mild, stately old gentleman with a long white beard and deep turrows under his eyes; quiet of manner and soft of volca, tall and angular of frame, who seems to have a difficulty in disposing of all his bones; with a frame like Lincoln and the face and manner of a pastor emeritus—that is Platt, the constructive legislator of the Senate machine.

These three gentlemen of scanty speech are but little known to the public except by name. It is different with the other two. Spooner is the orator and the lawyer, and he conducts the public battles of the machine. He and Platt are regarded as the statesmen of the combination. He is an enthralling speaker, a man whose words are of fire and whose arguments are of iron. He has not his match in the Senate, except perhaps Bailey. When, deserting his desk and taking the aisle, Spooner swings his short form from one side of the aisle to the other, hurting his hand like a weapon at the Democratic side, every man in the Senate is in his seat and intellectual treat of the first order.

every man in the Senate is in the seat and insening with all his ears. It is an intellectual treat of the first order. Hale is less under the necessity of ob-serving the rule of secre cy about differ-ences in the councils of the Big Five than any of the others. He often blurts our his sublime disrepards of the preout his sublime disregards of the prevailing policy; but he observes the rule of the majority so far as not to fight it except in the inner councils of the Board of Control.

He looks as little like the three mild-

Board of Control.

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together. Oftentimes the real debate is
over and the whole question settled beforce ever the mock debate in the Senate
begins.

These real debates, of course, are not
always restricted to the five rulers. If
they were the rest of the Senate would
be little more than manikins to be
pulled with strings. But the five rulers
are the men with the veto power and

None of the four others is ever inter-None of the four others is ever interviewed. Whether the Senate bosses have deputed that role to Hale cannot be known. 'An interview with him appears with the rarety of a comet. But when it comes it is generally like the roar of a lion or a blast of dynamite. After the interview the air is full of debris for awhile, and then things proceed to shape themselves in according to

At list in these latter days the rule of the Senate bosses is challenged. The Speaker scems determined to raise the House to its constitutional place in the American system of government and the President seems determined toexact at least his own constitutional place. The Senate bosses think he means to exact more. The history of the next four years is likely to prove interesting. Whatever be the outcome, the Senate bosses will stand or fall with the Senate. If the Senate loses its grip they will lose theirs; but no one has yet been able to figure out a way by which the Senate can retain its power without the five Ceaars being as much in control of it as ever. of it as ever.

A visitor at a small resort on the coast, says the Cincinati Commercial Trioune, asked one of the men whom he saw at the village store what he did

will aummer.

"Loaf and fish," replied the native.

"What do you do in the winter?"
continued the inquiring visitor.

"We don't fish!"

It seems to me that cut is an awful bother! Your wife spends half the time letting it out the door.
Henpecked Husband—Yes, I've got that cat trained so it comes in through a hole in the cellar about as soon as it represents the second as it. gets out. It keeps my wife so busy opening the door that she doesn't have time to worry about mo.—Detroit Free

An Ingenious Robbery.

In the first quarter of the past century it became necessary for the Bank of Ireland, at Belfast, to send a large sum of money in notes to its branch of Armagh to meet a special requirement there, the amount to be remitted being almost £20,000.

Only two courses were open to the management to effect this, one being to send a special messenger in a post chaise and the other to send the consignment by the mall coach. The latter was the mode of transportation chosen.

chosen.
The coach left Belfast on Monday,
Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock
noon, returning from the archieptsco-pal city each Tuesday, Thursday and

duly gave effect to his instructions, plucing the wallet in the front boot, as it was called, underneath the driving sent, and where the coach "dined" having his dinner brought out and enting it on the box.

When the coach arrived at the rendersons beyond Lisborn the rendersons beyond Lisborn the rendersons beyond Lisborn the rendersons.

When the coach arrived at the rendezvous beyond Lisburn the two inside passengers' conferes were not to be seen. After walling a few moments both guards and driver said it was impossible to wait longer, and the two inside must either continue their journey or remain behind. After some demur they chose the latter alternative and retraced their steps toward Lisburn.

When the coach arrived at Armagh, to the horror and consternation of

When the coach arrived at Armagn, to the horror and consternation of those in charge, it was discerned that the wallet containing the consignment was missing. The cloth in the inside had been cut, the heir stuffing removed and the dividing panel between it and the boot had been sawn through and the wallet abstracted. and the wallet abstracted

and the wallet abstracted.

The whole robbery had been carefully planned. After abstracting the wallet the thieves replaced the panel and stuffing and sewed up the cloth again, so that should any one go inside en route no disturbance would be perceptible. It was ascertained that the thieves obtained conveyances in Lishurn, drove to Belfast, where they negotiated the notes for a draft on Glasgow, made their way to Dongshadee, hence to Portpatrick, and

on Graegow, made their way to Fon-agbadee, hence to Portpatrick, and eventually to Glasgow.

They were never captured, and to the present day it has remained a pro-found mystery how the information was obtained that the remittance was to be forwarded.-Tit-Bits.

How Russia Makes Madmen.

Maduess is one of the spectres that grin athwart the dim twilight of the granite cells at the lonely prisoner. But sometimes madmen are set free. One such case was that of a suspect priest, named Peter Zolotnitisky. Having joined a non-conformist sect, he was sent to the monastery prison of Suzdel, two days before Christmas, 1865. Alexander II. was then Czar, and the tendencies of his government were, on the whole, humane.

But liberty of conscience has never been granted even by the most enlightened Emperor of Muscovy. Alexander II. vanished from the scene, and his son ascended the throne as Alexander III. Anmesty was granted to criminals, new mensures were adopted and new men appointed, but the lot of the priest Zolotnitisky was not alleviated. He was left in his stone scelar cold.

new men appointed, but the lot of the priest Zolotuitsky was not alleviated. He was left in his stone cellar, cold, nungry, lonely, forgotten. In the fulness of time Alexander III was called to his last account, and Nicholas II dorned the crowns of Muscovy, Kuzan and all the Russias, and a new amnesty was proclaimed. But for the priest Zolotnitsky and his fellow prisoners the short days and long nights lost nothing of their sameness. His world was still narrowed down to the limits of his cell. In time the compass of his mind shrank to lit proportion to his of ms cell. In time the compass of his mind shrauk to fit proportion to his wretchedness, and he lost his reason together with his health. Contrary to custon, the madman was then released, on April 15, 1897, after having lauguished for over thirty-two years in his dark stone cage.—Dr. E. J. Dillon, in Hurper's Magazine.

"Fitting for Freedom."

He was never weary of protest against the fullacy of what was called "preparing" these new communities for freedom; teaching a colony, like an infant, by slow degrees to walk, first putting it into long ciothes, then into short clothes. Our modern colonists, he said, after quitting their mother country, instead of keeping their liberties, go out to Australia or new Zealand to be deprived of these therites, and then, perhaps, after fifteen or twenty years' waiting have a portion given back to them with magnificent language about the liberality of Parliament in conceding free institutions. During the whole of that interval they are condemned to hear all the mierable are condemned to hear all the miserable jargon about fitting them for the privi-leges thus conferred, while in point of fact every year and every month dur-ing which they are retained under the administration of a despotic govern-ment renders them less fit for free in-stitutions.—Morley's Life of Gladstone.

Former Congressman H. St. George Tucker of Virginia, during a recent visit to Baltimore, repeated a story that he said had been told him of a Virginian who had been indulging too freely in the flowing bowl and who had become over confident of his own greatness. Looking around at his companious, the Virginian boasted; "Genttemen, I can lick any man in Richmond?" Nobody took up the challenge, and

Consumption of Plour.

Economizing in the use of bread, which is quite generally the cheapest food we have, nutritive value considered, seems an anomaly; yet millers and grocers know very well that high-priced flour means curtailment of consump-tion, even an prosperous times. That people are using less flour now than a year ago is certain.

How much the economy amounts to

How much the economy amounts to we have no means of ascertaining definitely. According to the American Miller, "the Valley City Milling Company of Grand Rapide, Mich., with a trade extending from Alabama to New England, and which is, therefore, in a good position to judge the matter, states that the decrease amounts to 25 per cent of the normal consumption per capita. Whether this estimate is no large or not the fact that consumption has certainly decreased to a marked extent is a strikdecreased to a marked extent is a strik-ing disproof of the invariable bull argu-ment that 'people must have bread.' The statement may be true, but people don't have to have so much bread as the bulls think.

"For instance, potatoes are cheap and abundant in every part of the country

an old and trusted servant of his employer and the premier "whip" on that exact line.

The leathern wallet containing the motes was banded to him by an official at the bank, who instructed him under noteriested to be sight of it till it reached its destination. He duly gave effect to his instructional to wallet in the state of the control of the con int in the southwest. Other food afti-cies, such as apples, were very plentiful hast fall, as were sweet polatoes in some sections. Such things as the above are always recognized as substitutes for wheat flour when they are cheap and four is birth.

wheat flour when they are eneap and flour is high.

"But one of the chief means of economizing on flour and bread is not by substituting some other food, but the simple and direct means of avoiding warter. The American people have atways been wasteful of food. Less bread, whether baked at home or bought at the bakery, is thrown away, and consequently less flour is used. A little saving in 14,000,000 households makes a vast aggregate difference. Added to a vast aggregate difference. Added to this the substitution of other foodstull's which are at least apparently cheaper, and it is not difficult to figure out a very large decrease indeed in the normal consumption of wheat per capita."

Extravagance in Butter.

With the many sighs heaved over grocery and creamery bills, it is encouraging to know that the crusade against butter at the dinner table is rapidly butter at the dinner table is rapidly gaining ground, partly because it has came to be a fad. Once the fad is established as a habit, however, it will carry itself along, as it is a good sensible one. It is a point in which we Americans are more extravagant than perhaps other nations. A full dinner usually contains in itself more fat than can can be readily absorbed by the system, and superfluous fat tends seriously to retard, even disturb, digestion. lem, and superfluous far tends seriously to retard, even disturb, digestion. To add butter out of sheer habit, to suffer from indigestion because of too heavy a diet, and in turn fill up with drugs and have to face the bills is bad management. . . Many a bushand, while strongly advocating every economy, will feel, in spite of the gravy and juicy meats, besides vegetable saucea, that some way his dinner is not complete without his habitual butter. At least start out the younger members of least start out the younger members of the family in the new habit, and eventually you will find they will feel better satisfied minus than plus the superflu-

ous fat.
The manufacturer has to study details In the process of exhausting from his raw material the very last molecule of his product, and all this in relation to the expense and labor for securing it. Not only is this true of the product itself, but every grain of the by-product has to be used to the best advantage. How little of this method is we apply How little of this method do we apply in our households! More than that, one single attempt not entirely successful, we are too prone to be discouraged. Each of our household items of expense demands a critical scrutiny.—Good Housekeeping.

A Word on College.

Does our present university training take too many years of the average man's life? Will the problem be solved by shortening the college course, or by allowing the introduction of professional or lechnical studies within the limits of that course? There is no one better fitted to discuss the seand kindred ques-tions than the president of Yale Univer-sity, Arthur T. Hadley, whose views on "The Immediate Fiture of the American College" will be published

American College" will be published in the April Century.

"The college course is not valued solely or even primarily for its studies," President Hudley is quoted as saying:

"it is valued most of all for the associations in the college of the co tions into which it brings the student tions into which it brings the student and the graduate. . . . The American college tries to furnish a liberal education in the old Greek sense of the word—an education which fits the student for the use of liberty and enables him to understand the duties and privileges of a free citizen."

Farmer the Real Capitalist.

There is just so much land to be had, and all the time the population of the United States and of the world is increasing. As the great bulk of the land is in the hands of the farmers, it looks as if the future belonged to them. If he keeps on taxing the deposit facilities of the banks as he has in recent years he will seek he have been the taxing the state. be will soon he the greatest capitalistic power in the country. Even down in old Missus-lipi the bank depositors have increased 300 per cent in the last eight years and other agricultural States do better than the average of the

States do better than the average of the whole nation.

This rise of the farmer is worth thinking about when you have made up your mind that things are going from bad to worse in this republic.—American Farmer.

Women Golfers in England.

Six American ladles are likely to enter for our next ladles' golf cham-pionship at Cromer, which is arranged to come between the annateur competi-tion of Particles. pionsing at Cromer, which is arranged to come between the similarur competition at Prestwick and the open championship at St. Andrew's. It would be interesting if Mrs. W. J. Travers, encouraged by her husband's triumph over Great Britain, were to try her luck against the ladies. The consistent accuracy of such American players as Mr. Travers, must have its effect on their ladies, especially in approaching and putting; and from the news brought home by visitors to the States Miss Adair and Miss Todd, who has just returned, we shall no doubt have a hard game if their best players visit Cromer,—London Tetegruph. Nobody took up the challenge, and the Virginian returned the charge.
"Gentlemen," he said, "I can lick any man in the whole state of Virginian"
The words were hardly uttered the narrator said, before a tall, lean, sinewy man from the western part of the state gave the boaster at thrust that sent him sprawling on the floor.

Like Owen Wister's famous nameless hero, this Virginian had a sense of humor, and as he slowly picked himself up he turned to the group and drawled: "Gentlemen, I'm ready to acknowledge that I kivered too much territory."—Haltimore Sun.

The oldest fortress in the United States is Fort Marion, on the Matanzas in Florida.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

In a small provincial town the clerk to the migristrates is much addicted to legal phraseology, and the rustics brought before the bench are often quite aghost when they hear their offences set forth in legal diction.

Not long ago a man bad struck his neighbor, who had summoned him for the offence, and when the case came before the magistrates the clerk read the indicament is follows:

the indictorent as follows:

"That you. Edward Jones, wilfully and with malice alorethought and pretence, did assail, attack, assault, beat, batter or otherwise multivat one. William B., with intent to do the said William B., bodily harm, muschief or mijury, contrary to the statute in such case made and he sided?"

jury, contrary to the statute in such case made and privided."

"Are you guilty or not guilty?" asked the clerk.

"What! Doin" all that?" exclaimed the astonished offender,

"Yes; guilty or not guilty?"

"Why, I only punched Bill's 'ed?"—
Green Bax.

Green Bag.

At the city hall they are telling this story on President Andrew Lynch, of the board of local improvements, says the Chicago Inter-Ocean. An old wo-man, before whose property the city plans to lay a pavement went to the hoard rooms and met the president, Off am looking for these robbers," she said. "I have the honor to be president of

the board of local introvenients," Mr. Lynch answered. "Probably you mean some one else."

"I mean you," the woman said.
"I don't want that pavement,"
"But the other properly owners all

do."
"How do you know?"
"I am president of the board."
"What is your name?"
"Eynch."
"Well, so is mine, and this is the first time I ever had to be ashamed of my hame," the old woman retorted, turning her back on the head of the board said the laugh of severe of board amid the laugh of a score of

A broker in the New York Slock Ex-change recently took Simeon Ford, the botel-keeping humorist, to lunch down town. While they sat talking, James Stillman, president of the City bank, came in. The broker introduced Ford and Stillman, the proceedings of the control of the City bank, the came in the control of the City bank, the came in the control of the control of the control of the came in the cam Stillman, president of the Chy official came in. The broker introduced Ford and Stillman. "I am glad to meet a man whose name is in everybody's mouth," said the banker, putting out his hand. "And I am glad to meet a man whose name is in Everybody's Magazine," was Ford's quick reply.—N. Y. Sun.

"Sir," began the visitor, "I come to you in the interest of the city's poor children. I thought you might like to contribute to our fresh air fund for them?"

them."
"Of course," replied the kind hearted suburbanite. "You may take as much as you please from my place. But how in the world are you going to carry it?" —Catholic Standard and Times,

Actor-Author-That third act will fall flat sure. I think I'll put an ad, in the papers and see if that I'll

His star of a wife-An ad, in the papers?
The Actor-Author—Yes; under "Situations Wanted."—Pack.

"My wife's the most helpless creature, growled Cadly; "simply can't do anything without bothering me to help her."

"Yes!"
"Yes. Only last night I had to reach
up and get a candle off the shelf of the
paintry for her so she could go down
cellar and bring up a scuttle of coal."—
Dath. Proc. Pinehurst,

Perambulating Pete-Tim, don't yer wish yer lived in de tropnes where yet could set under a cocoanut tree an' habe the ripe nuts fall right at yer Tie-pass Tim-Naw. Whold crack

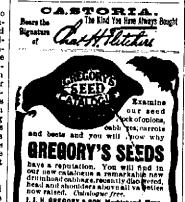
de nuts fer me?

The Wife-Those trousers of yours look as if they were on their last legs. The Husband-Well they're not! Johnnie will have to wear 'em after I get through with them!-Youkers Statesman,

Wiggins—I understand, sir, that you said I was a fool.
Higgins—Well, I'm glad to know that you are capable of understandin g something.—Chicago News.

'What's become of Toothorn?"

"Oh, he's putting in all his time on his new book, 'The Experence of a Chauffenr,'"
"Auto biography?"—Brooklyn Life.



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For ticket and staterooms apply at New York & Boston Benpatch Express office, 37 Phames atreet, J. I. Greene, Ticket Agent.

(I.D. COLONY STEAMBOAT CO.
O. H. TAYLOR, General Pass'r Agent, N. Y. H. O. NICKERSON, Supt. New York.
C. C. GARDNER, Agent, Newport, R. I.

Old Colony Street Railway Co.

"Newport & Fall River Division." TIME TABLE.

In effect on And ofter December 19, 1961. WEEK DAYS.

WEEK DAYS.

1.EAVE NEWPORT—8.55, 7.25, 8.15, 8.55, 9.75, 10.15, 10.55, 11.75, 8. m.; 12.15, 12.55, 1.85, 2.75, 2.55, 8.25, 4.75, 4.75, 4.75, 6.35, 6.15, 6.35, 7.25, 8.15, 8.57, 1.85, 2.75, 1.85, 2.75, 1.85, 2.75, 1.85, 2.75, 1.85, 2.75, 1.85, 2.75, 1.85, 1.85, 2.75, 1.85, 2.75, 1.85, 2.75, 1.85, 2.75, 1.85, 2.75, 1.85, 2.7 SUNDAYS.

LEAVE NEWFORT—8,15, 8,75, 9,25, 10,15, B.; 11,35, B. in. in.; 12,15, 12,55, 1,35, 2,15, 2,55, 2,5, 4,15, 1,55, 5,55, B.; 6,55, 5,75, 8,15, 8,75, 9,35, 10,5, 41,15, 11,25, p.in.

LEAVE FALL RIVER—6,45, 7,15, 7,50, 8,25, 10,10, 9,50, 10,30, 11,30, 11,30, 11,50, a. in., 12,30, 1,10, 15,0 a. in., 1,50, 5,10, 5,

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

ON and after Oct. 20, 1909, trains will leave Newport, for Horron, Souve Str. Newport, for Horron, Souve Str. 1908, eds. 410, 200, 11.04 a.m., 1.05, 2.16, 2.10 p. m. Return 6.37, 8.58, 10.50 a.m., 12.50, 2.50, 2.55, 4.50, 4.00, 11.04 a.m., 1.05, 2.10, 2.50, 2.55, 4.50, 4.00, 8.50 p. 00, 11.04 a.m., 1.05, 3.10, 5.00, 9.10 p. m. Hradford man, 1.05, 3.10, 5.00, 9.10 p. m. Hradford man, 1.05, 3.10, 5.00, 9.10 p. m. Tiverton, Fall River and Tarnfor, 6.54, 8.00, 11.04 a.m., 1.05, 3.10, 5.00, 9.10 p. m. Tiverton, Fall River and Tarnford, 6.54, 8.10, 9.00, 11.04 a.m., 1.05, 8.10, 5.00, 9.10 p. m. New Hearton, 11.04 a.m., 1.05, 8.10, 1.04 p. m. New Hearton, 11.04 a.m., 1.05, 1.0

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Aggression.

What time I led a bachelor life, Exempt from carking care and strife, I had the wardrole all. Within its precincts ample spaced The books were with my garments graced, Hung ready for my call.

I took a wife, and I agreed, Though twee not written in the screed That joined as two as one, That she might have an even unif To store her varied female chaff— And thought the thing was done.

She took the half and stored the stuff Sweet heuven knows she had enough Of walsts and skirts and such But then began the Russian whe To slow extend her boundaries, I thought, a deal too much.

In vain I strove! By day and alght, As stubborn as a Mescovite, She pressed on tay frontier. Until one morn quite boddy she A meach in its entirety. The space I had so tear.

And now where once we hung my things Her have assortment guyly clings, And hunght to change can nwe her. And I, in need of some attres, Kneel down and search while I perspire The bettom torican drawer. —New Orleans Times Detrocrat.

How Bushman Finds His Way.

What appears marvelous and positively uncanny to a town person is simple to a bushman.

Years of continuous observation develop the bump of locality; every object has a place and meaning to a trapper; his eye is ever on the altert, and what his eye sees is photographed on the brain and remains there for future reference at any time he may require

It.
This bump of locality is highly developed in all Indians and whites who have passed many years in the bush. Without the faculty of remembering objects, a bushman could not find his way through forests.

objects, a bushuan could not find his way through forests.

Froviding the trapper has once passed from one place to another, he is pretty and to find his way through the second time, even if years should have elapsed between the trips. Every object from start to fluish is an index finger politics out the right path. ger poluting out the right path. A sloping path, a leaning tree, a moss covered rock, a stight elevation in hand, a cut in the hills, the water in the creek, an odd-looking atone, a blasted tree—all help as guides as the observant trapper makes his way through a pathless forest. pathless forest.
I followed an Indian guide once over

a trail of 280 unies, whereon we snow-shoed over mountains, through dense bush, down rivers and other lakes. To test my powers of a retentive memory the following winter, when dispatches again had to be taken to headquarters.

again had to be taken to headquarters, I asked the Indian to allow me to act as guide, be following.

On that long journey of ten or twelve days, always walking and continually thinking out the road, I was in doubt only once. We were standing on the ice; a tongue of land stood out toward us, a bay on either side. The portage leaving the lake was at the bottom of one of these bax, but which? The us, a bay on either side. The portage leaving the lake was at the bottom of one of these bays, but which? The Indian had halted almost on the tails of my snowshoes, and enjoyed my hesication; but said nothing. To be assured of no mistake, I had to pass over the whole of last winter's trip in my mind's eye up to the point on which we stood. Once the retrospect caught up with us, and there was no further trouble. Our route was down the left-hand bay.

When the Indian saw me start in

When the Indian saw me start in that direction, he said: "A-a-ke-pu-ka-tan" ("Yes, yes, you are able").

The Cowboy Astonished.

Skinner Humphrey, of Broken Timber, Montana, passed through Chicago today en route home from the mauguration. And the Hamphrey of the Chicago today en route home from the manufacture. ration ceremonies. Mr. Humphrey, in company with "Long" Thompson, of Garryowen, Fred Maxey, of Crow Hills, and "Slider" Avery, of White Creek, talked of nothing but the inaugural ball.

"Talk about dressing! We do some dog in clothes in Broken Timber, but we were laid out cold at the ball," said

Humphrey.

"We gets into the ball and the first thing we see was a stunning woman cavorting across the floor with a fellow in a swell uniform. But the girl didn't appear to have any clothes on—she looked cold and lost. 'Long' Thompson turned his head away and blushed something he hasn't done since he was a calf on the range of life. He whist pered to us, especially to 'Slider' Avery, ho was staring until his eyes began to

"'For God's sake, fellers, don't look!
That pour heifer's broke loose without knowing how she looks. Give her a

"So we all shut our eyes but Avery—he never was respectable, anyway. After a time, when it got thresome, we opens our eyes, and there's a hundred or more women skating around, dreased like the first—nothing on but a lariat and a saddle blanket.

and a saddle blanket.

"Pm going to bed, said Maxey, for if I ever talk in my sleep after I get home, and my old woman gets on to what sinful things I've seen here it's all day,"

"So we backed out, rejoicing that we don't have to live where clothes are so scarce. Otherwise we had a bully time.

Teddy's all right. We're going to

send him a horse this spring that'll best anything Washington ever saw."

-New York World.

Mukden.

Another name is added to the world's Armageddou roll. Another companion is given to Marathon and Arbela, to Chalons and Tours, to Lutzen and Blenheim, to Leipsic and Waterloo, to Gettysburg and Sadowa, to Sedan and Plevus. Henceforth when men think of those mighty conflicts they will tunk also of Mukden, the letest and not least of them all; for, whatever may become of Kuropatkin and the remnant of his once gigantic army, Another name is added to the world's ever may become of Kuropatkin and the remnant of his once gigantic army, the record of Mukden yesterday passed into perpetual bistory. The greatest army the great Russian empire ever marshaied, securely established in its own chosen chadel and stronghold, has been attacked by a force despised as its immeasureable inferior, and has been stormed, defeated, crushed, demoratized and scattered far and wide. It is what our Gallic cousins call a debacte. Whoever may escape the furious pursuit of Nogi and Kuroki and Kawamura and may struggle back across the nurs and may struggle back across the bills to Kirin or to Harbin, this is plain: The Russian Manchurian army, as an affaction from the is an effective force, has remed to exist.

New York Tribune.

"Br-r-r-! This car is as cold as Greenland. Why don't you warm it?" complained the passenger.

"G"wan!" retorted the conductor.

"Wan!' it warmed all uight last night in the car barn? You people want the earth, don't you?"—Newark News.

An Indian's Appetite.

Captain J. L. Humfreville, in Proceed by Years among Our Bavage and of the Indians. He were marriaged not jump to conclusions, but arrived at them by a keen process of reasoning after their own fashion. Their mental resources were naturally implied, but in those practices which their mode of life competted them to adopt, and on which their existence depended, they were proficent.

All Indians had anusements and pastimes of their own, although the more ignorant the Indian the fewer were his pleasures. Running was a favorite anusement. A much between two Indians, with the judges appointed and everything in readmess, was sare to be to costing. So meetings was sare to be to costing. So meetings the race was for a short distance, probably an eighth of a mile.

A buffato chose or num was not regarded as an anusement. It was more like work forced upon them by the

garded as an amusement. It was more like work forced upon them by the necessity of securing their tood and clothing, for upon their success their existence depended. They did not seem to recognize it as a pastime, but often went relactantly about it as one doing hard work. Neither was the killing of small game sport. It was hard work with them, for they were frequently compelled to dismount and crawl a long distance to get within shooting range.

An amusing illustration of the Indian's automatical specific came under like work forced upon them by the

An amusing illustration of the Indian's according appetite came under my personal experience in the Rocky Mountains. A body of troops were crossing to the Pacific slope, and encamped within a few miles of us. I had been apprised in advance of their coming, and had secured for the officers a blackett supprise in the rest of nau been apprised in advance of their coming, and had secured for the officers a pleasant supplie in the way of an abundant supply of fresh meat of the antelope and mountain sheep, and other eatables usually acceptable to solidiers after a weary march. I rode down to the camp shortly before dinner and invited the commanding officer and his staff to dine with us. He replied by inviting me to dine with him and his mess, remarking that he had an abundance of bacon and hominy. I laughingly answered, last I urged my invitation, that I had an Indian hi my camp, a Sioux brave, who shous could eat all he had.

"If your Indian can do that," he replied, "I will accept your invitation with pleasure."

I a co. dingly despatched one of my

I a co.dingly despatched one of my econ to our comp with instructions to return with Short Ribs, which was the name of the vouccous individual referred to. The mess was duly set, and the Indian invited to eat. He and the Indian invited to eat. He needed no pressing, but at once proceeded to clear the table. As the victuals continued in disappear the astonishment of the officers was amusing to behold. Short Ribs soon devoured all the food that had been prepared. I asked if they had anything more left; the officer taughingly answered "Nothing except a basin of dish-water." This was ordered to be brought in. Short Ribs placed the dish-pan to his lips and drank about a third of its contents, setting down the vessel with a grunt of satisfaction, which indicated ripe and dram about a third of its con-lents, setting down the vessel with a grunt of satisfaction, which indicated that be considered it the proper beverage with which to wash down his enormous meal. The amount of food consumed by him had been prepared for four hungry army officers.

The Value of Saying "No".

"No," is characterized as "a monosyllable the easiest learned by a child, but the most difficult to practice by the

Dr. Johnson displays a world of wis-dom in these few simple lines, and the saying is nolless true injegard to women than it is to men.

than it is to men.

It seems cold and heartless to a man to refuse to lend a friend a little money to tide over some anxious time, and yet it is a great question as to whether he is justified in doing so if he himself is forced to make some of his own creditors wait while his money is fulfilling a friend's need.

a friend's need.

In domestic life a woman has also much call for the little monosyllade "No." She may dislike to "No." She may dislike to "No." "No." She may dislike to disappoint her children in some matters, but knows to her heart of hearts that the granted favor would be bad for their health or future happiness.

Yet, how few mothers do say "No" under such circumstances.

Yet, how few mothers do say "No" under such circumstances. And they excuse themselves by saying it is bad for the children to be thwarted! So it is, but if the said children were brought up to known that their mother had always a good reason for her decision, and was not to be cajoled out of that decision the mother would save a deal of annoyance both to herself and to others thrown in contact with her to others thrown in contact with her offspring.—Philadelphia Ledger.

When People Lose Their Taste.

"When people lose their taste," "When people loss their taste," said applysican, "they retain their old likes and dislikes just the same. Miss Smith for instance, can't tell a silce of roast beef from a fried ontion, but she disliked ontions heave her taste went and there contons heave her taste went and there. and distince just the same. Miss Smith for instance, can't tell a silice of roast beef from a fried onion, but she distinct onions before her taste went, and therefore she won't eat them now.

"People lose their taste through second with the long of taste.

"People lose their taste through severe illnesses, and with the loss of taste the loss of smell nearly always goes. Hence queer practical jokes. I know a woman without smell to whom a plut of onton juice was sent in a cologne bottle. She deluged herself with this onlon juice and appeared in a crowded, heated ballroom.

union juice and appeared in a crowded, heated ballroom.

"To a man without taste or smell all cheeses must be silke, yet old Brownlow won't touch limburger. He says it would make him iil, and probably it would. It is very odd to near these deficient people praising and condemnating food and drink. They do it, though. They do it as heartily as you or I.

or I.

I have seen old Brownlow send away in disgust a glass of white wine, claiming it was corked, while at the same time he are calmiy an addled egg."—Baltimore Herald.

The following telephone conversa-tion is reported to have been heard be-tween a certain well known young fin-ancier and a society woman whose functions are considered somewhat

give us the pleasure of your company at dinner on Monday?"

"I'm so sorry, Mrs. _____, but I have an engagement for Monday."

"Can you come Tuesday, then?"
"Why, it is most unfortunate, but I have a partial engagement for Tuesday also."

"Well, how about Wednesday?"
"Oh, hang it! I'll come Monday."—
Harper's Weekly.

W. C. T. U. Lady—if I was your wife, sir, I'd give you poison.
Insbriate Gentleman (soberly)—If you was my wife (hic), madam, I'd be (hic) dong glad to take it!—Puck.

A Marriage That Isn't.

A certain Count and a certain young lady of thirteen, both French subjects, were married three times in 1992, or thought they were, but they now find themselves buchelor said spinister still. The marriage took place at a church in London, the second before the Registrar at Dover, and these two, teling only English marriages, do not avail. Then came a marriage by a French provincial Mayor, which the parties i hought and at last safety tied the kind, especially as the bride's mother gave her consent. But a now turns out that the mide's legal guardian had not consented also, and the flaw has been sented also, and the flaw has been pointed out by the bride's repensant mother, who deciates that the bride-groom is not the nobleman, geographer journalist, and various other respecta-able things he had represented him-self to be. If you Except the self to be. If two French people can come involuntarily initied in this fash-ion, after believing themselves to have been triply spheed, there is coviously more reason than ever for English people who are contemplating interna-tional marriages to make agreements. tional marriages to make certain that all is legally correct.—London Pall Mall Gazette.

Gloves,

"Don't buy a glove that is too small," advleed a woman buyer in one of New York's big department stores, "It not only cramps the hand, but it prevents grace of motion and gives poor service. "Not one-half the women who come in here know what points to watch for in buying gloves. It ry to instruct my girls to inform customers, but a woman must be ripe for the knowledge through personal experience or the advice will not be appreciated. "Black gloves are generally less elastic than light colors. Dressed aid gloves usually retain their freshness longer and are more durable than

longer and are more durable than suede. Short-fingered gloves give the hand a malformed look, and they soon break out at the tips or between the fingers.

fingers,
"Put ting on a glove for the first time has more to do with the fit and wear than almost anything else. Take time to fit them and, if possible, wear them a good half hour before closing the fingers. Rutton the last buttons first, for and half hour before closing the base.

Button the last buttons first, for a second comes on the greatest strain paturally comes the first." - New York Sun .

Damp Rooms.

To ascertain whether or not a room is damp about a couple of pounds of fresh line should be placed therein after hermetically closing doors and windows. In twenty-four hours it should be weighed, and if the lime has should be weighed, and if the lime has absorbed more than about one per cent. of water the room should be cound ered damp, and classed as unleading. The question of the dampness of dwellings is a featurable between s a frequent cause of dispute between landlord and tenant, and is naturally solved in the negative by the former. The question can be settled in the future by the test of the hydration of lime, which will give irrefutable proof of the validity of such complaint.

There was once a gentleman who There was once a gentleman who had the misfortune to lose his nose. "My dear," said the lady of the house which he was about to visit to her little daughter, "I want you to be very particular and make no remarks about Mr. Jenkin's nose." The young lady promised. Later in full drawing room it was noticed that she looked surprised ised. Later in full drawing room it was noticed that she looked surprised and even bewildered and those who knew her best waited hopefully for some remark which would so to speak, which some higher wall light. make the home bright and lively. At last it came. "Manuma," she said in a clear, resonant voice, "why did you tell me to say nothing about Mr. Jenkins' nose? He hasn't any."

"A Wonder-Worker of Science."

Luther Burbank, the Catifornia magician, has developed a verbena with a strong arbura fragance. He has made possible a new fruit, the plument, a combination of the common wild American plum, the Japanese plum and the apricot. He has accomplished what Darwin binted at, but accepted with reservations—the entiring of one with reservations—the grafting of one tree upon another and at the same time the transformation of the tree upon another and at the same time the transformation of the tree without feftilization, the accom-plishment of a complete cross by the graft. The detaits of these and other experiments, Mr. Burbank's aims, be-liefs, and hopes in his work, will be the substance of William S. Harwood's exticle in the Anvil Century the second article in the April Century, the second of two papers on "A Wonder-worker of Science.

In answer to a correspondent's Inquiry as to how many kinds of maurance there are, the Insurance Press rerents, theft, credit, patent, marine, tornado, accident, burglary, sprinkler, lightning, plate glass, transportation, tourlets' baggage, bank and messenger robbery, tailors' and furniture floaters', physicians' and druggists' liability; travelers' samples, fidelity, official, guaranteed attorney's department, contract, judicial and court bonds, teams, health, postal, elevator, casualty, flywheel, lease-holds, automobile, contingent, steam holler, landlord's liability, use and occupancy, employcontingent, steam holler, landlord's liability, use and occupancy, employer's liability, wockmen's collective, liquor dealers' license, general liability, bold-up insurance and bank accounts. We do not see here mentoned insurance against strikes, specifically stated nor is title insurance so widely known, anymetated Coat insurance a form nor is title insurance so widely known, enumerated. Cost insurance, a form of indemnification for delay in building, is likewise omitted. We really believe that this list can be made even become without work traditions. longer without much trouble.

"Mark Twain was visiting N. H. Rogers," said a New York editor. "Mr. Rogers led the humorist into his

library.

"There,' he said as he pointed to a bust of white marble, 'what do you think of that?"

think of that?"
"It was the bust of a young woman colling her hair, a very graceful example of modern Italian sculpture,
"Mr. Clemens looked at it a moment, and the bust of a young woman colling her bust of a and then he said: 'It isn't true to na-

ture.'
"'Why not?" Mr. Rogers asked.
"'She ought to have her mouth full
of harpins,' said the humorist."—N.
Y. Tribune.

"I wonder why the car doesn't start!" "I wonder why the car towart start exclaimed an impatient passenger.
"There are not enough people on board yet to make the cargo," replied another who understood the situation. Bears the In the Yes large length the court of the factor of the factor

Women's Dep't.

Mrs. Breshkovskaya's Farewell.

Mrs. Katherine Breshko vskaya sailed for England this morning. Be-fore leaving she wrote tals farewell message to the women of America.

"It is to American women that I ad -

"It is to American women that I address myself, for it is with the noble women crizens that I have had the most to do, in this beautiful country.

"I cannot leave it without saying a last farewell, without expressing my deep gratitude for the kind reception it has given me, and above all for the sympathy it has shown for the Russian country, in their other to free themsympathy it has shown for the Russau people in their effort to free themselves from their autherntic government which has so long made them miser-

which has so the able of the American people have under the able to develop "The American people have understood that, in order to be able to develop their mental and physical powers, to obt in their rights as citizens, it was the duty of the Russian people to strive to nd themselves of the despotic regime which has hitherto kept them from rising to the level of civilized nations. That is why the whole world has applanded our people's efforts, and has expressed aloud the wish to see them free, and misters of their own destiny. "Seeing that not only the educated classes, but the working men and even

free, and masters of their own destiny. "Seeing that not only the educated classes, but the working men and even the peasants can no longer endure the yoke of Charlsm, and are asking to be clothed again with their rights as men and as citizens, the Americans express their sympathy for this nation which is being born anew, and by their approval give nucreased courage and energy to the hearts of the brave men and women who are struggling against their oppressors. The Americans, as well as the free untions of Europe, no longer doubt that the interests of the Russian government are so diametrically opposed that it is impossible to justify one side without condemning the other. Well, so far as I have been able to see, read and hear I are contributed that the Americans. far as I have been able to see, read and bear, I am convinced that the Americans, almost without exception, are on the side of the Russian people and mot of the Russian government—that an achients which weighs on our whole country like a nateful nightmare.

"It is for this sympathy, so freely and openly expressed, that I, a dovoted friend and faithful servant of the Russian people; thank the great American star people; thank the great American far as I have been able to see, read and

mend and faithful servant of the Kussian people; thank the great American nation, and hope to record it henceforward as my people's friend.

"Once free the Russian people will be able to show their grattude toward those who approved their noble efforts.

"KATHERINE BRESHKOVSKAYA,"

An Energetic Lady.

Many a marriage suggests to an irreverent curosity the question, 'Did the woman propose?' But one seldom fluds scusi historic proof that she did. A recent delightful book on Scotland the sain interesting and apparently authorities tory of a case where the woman not only took the initiative, but took

an not only took the initiative, but took it in a high-handed fashion.

The young Countess of Carrick was left a widow by the death of her hushand at the Crusades. The king became her guardian, and she had reason to fear that he would force upon her a marriage of policy. She was a famous horsewoman, and often road for a day through her own forest, attended only a small mounted march. One day by a small mounted guard. One day she encountered a young man to whom she was at once much attracted. She asked hun to return with her to the castle, but he had some gallant adven-ture already in hand, and ungractously declined. declined.

'At a word from her, her-men-at-arms

made him a prisoner, and bore him off to Turnberry Castle.

Two weeks' imprisonment brought Two weeks' imprisonment brought him to a proper sense of the charms of his fair hostess, and knight and lady were wedded, with the reluctant con-sent of the king.

The son of this romantic marriage

was Robert Bruce.

The Real Thing.

A fresh air child, on her remrn to the city last summer, insisted upon taking an egg from her lanch basket and carrying it in her hand, lest something should, happen to it on the journey. Naturally to the jolling crowd something dld happen to it. "Now, you'll have to throw that away," said the deaconess, as the child endeavored to gather up the fragments. "On, i wanted to carry it home to mamma," mourned the child; "It was one the hen made herself."—Rural New Yorker. A fresh air child, on her return to

Over Sixty Years

MRS. WINLOW'S MOOTHING SYRUE HAS been used by millions of mothers for their utilidren while teething. If disturbed at highl and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth sent at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Southing Syrup" for Children Teething. It willreites the poor little suffers immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistakenhout it. It cures Distribus, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colle, softens the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind from the Stomach and Southing Syrup' for children teet handow's Southing Syrup' for children teet handwards and the fernale physicians and one format and best fernale physicians and one format in the United State. Price twenty-dive cents at the United State. Price twenty-dive cents at the World. Besure and ask for "Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOUTHING SYRUP."

Relief from Sick Hendache, Drowsiness, Nausea, Dizziness, Pain in the Side, guaranteed to those using Carter's Little Liver Phils. These complaints are nearly always caused by torpid liver and constipated howels. Restore these organs to their proper faoctions and the trouble ceases. Carter's Little Liver Phils will do this every time. One pill is a dose. Bon't lorget this. Price 25 cents.

St. Catherine's fighthouse, lste of Wight, bas just been fitted with a flashlight of 15,000, 000 candlepower, replacing one of 3,000,000.

Trust these who have Tried.

I suffered from catarrino the worst kind and never hoped for care, but Ely's Cream Butin seems to do even that.—Dear Ostrom, 45 Wirren A-ee, Chicago, III.

I suffered from cularrin it got so but I could not work; hand Ely's Cream Baim and am entirely well.—A. C. Clarke, 311 Mawmut Avc., Roston, Mass.

Avc., Roston, Mass.

The Baim does not irritate or cause succerting. Soil by druggists at 50 cts. or mailed by Ely Brothers, 66 Warren St., New York.

Soak lamp wicks in vinegar and then dry them theroughly to keep the hump from smoking.

That fired, largeld feeling and doll headache is very disagreeable. Pake two of Carler's Little Liver Pilis before reliving, and you will find relief. They never fail to do good.

To skim state, draw the state pair to the side of the fire, throw in four tempoonfuls of cold water, and the greame will rise so that it can be easily taken off. Alweys avoid borsh purpative pills. They first make you sick then leave you constipated. Cartes a Little Liver Pills regulate the bowels and make you well. Dose, one pill.

Mildew may be removed from leather by lightly rubbing with petroleum and pollabing with a cloth,

"There is a tide in the affairs of men, which, taken at the

flood leads on to fortune."

During 1905

Beginning about January 1st, the New England Farmer, Brattleboro, Vt., will publish a series of "150 Special Contributions" on "The Chief Needs of New England Agriculture." These contributions are now being prepared by the 150 New England men most eminent in agricultural work and thought. Men who have themselves found the way to success and who are therefore competent to point the way for others. Their views and deductions will necessarily be varied and will cover every branch of this mighty industry, and furnish the knowledge which busy farmers need to put them into the way of success. In combination these contributions will make an unsurpassed course of practical instruction. They will be the condensed conclusions of the searchings of superior minds. They will show how to make certain a substantial increase of happiness and prosperity. Among the well known gentlemen who will write one or more articles for the series may be mentioned:

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PROF. GIFFORD PINCHOTT, Chief of Bureau of Forestry, Department of Agriculture, Washington

Hon. D. E. SALMON, Chief of Burean of Animal Industry, Washington. PROF. GEORGE EMORY FEL-LOWS, President the University of

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ernor of Rhode Island, Providence, R. I. HON. C. J. BELL, Governor of Vermont and Master of Vermont State Grange, Walden, Vt.

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Hyde Park, Vt. HON, JOSEPH A. DE BOER, Presideut National Life Insurance Co. Montpelier, Vt.

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Miss E. M. TILLEY,

care Newport Historical Rootus,

Newport, H. 1.

BATURDAY, MARCH 25, 4905.

NOTES.

MATTHEW WEST HIS

DESCENDANTS AND RELATIVES:

WITH NEW JERSEY PATENTS. By Mrs. H. Ruth Cooke. (Continued.)

By Mrs. H, Ruth Cooke.

(Continued.)

Bartholomew West (38) and. Ruth
—; made his will Apl. I. 1766,
proved July 1770; he then of Shrewsbury, as food in Trenton wille. Liber
K, p. 226, thus; I Bartholomew West,
of Shrewshury, N. J. give to my wife
Ruth use of my plantation whereon I
how dwell during the time she is my
widow; if she marry again, I give her
the sum of 10 pounds instead of her
1.3ds, or dower; To daughter Sarah,
now wife of John Wardell, I give 3
cows and 12 pounds in money; To
daughter Margaret, now wife of Philip
Edwards, I give 10 pounds; To son-inlaw John Dennis I give 10 shiftings;
To loving son Joseph West I give my
long gun and a cow and my gray
mare and one feather bed and its furniture; To loving son Danlet West. I give
my little gun and clock and s cow, and
my "Rhone Mare", and a feather bed
and its furniture; I order and will that
my two sons Joseph and Danlet West,
after death of my wife or her marriage,
I bequeath all my lands, Danlet to
have the westward part and Joseph to
have the westward part and Joseph to
have the westward part, share and share
alike; The remaining part of my estate have the eastward part, share and share alike; The remaining part of my estate to be divided among my wife Ruth and ber three children, Joseph, Daniel and Margaret; I appoint my wife Ruth and sons Joseph West and Daniel West ex-centors.

ecutors.
Witnessen were; Job West, James
Wardell, Joseph Wardell.
This will was not recorded until Aug.

Children of Bartholomew West and

Children of Bartholomew West and wife Ruth were;

103. Sarah West md. Jan. 25, 1755, John Wardell, both of Shrewabury, son of Solomon Wardell, son Joseph and Sarah Wardell, son Eliakim (I) Wardell and wife Lydia (Perkins).

Solomon Wardell made his will Feb. 11, 1746; probated May 20, 1748, as found in Liber E. p. 219, as follows; I Solomon Wardell of Shrewabury, To loving wife Sarah the use of my lands and 3 cows, one bed and its furniture, one horse and saddle, so long as she is my widow, and after her marriage or death I give to my three sons James, Joseph and John all my lands and meadows to them and their helm forever to be divided amongst them; To three daughters Elizabeth, Lydia and Sarah Wardell, all my moveable estate, except what has been disposed of. I appoint my wife Sarah, and Joseph Eaton Executors. Witnesses Bartholomew West, Jacob Wardell, Joshua Parker.

Solomon's son, Joseph Wardell, md.

Parker.

Solomon's son, Joseph Wardell, md.

16; 10; 1718, at house of Joseph Parker, his daughter Margaret Parker, all of Shrewebury, third day of the week; those who signed marriage certilicate were: Joseph Wardell, Jr. and Margaret Vardell (bride and groom, Joseph, Sarah, Eliakim, Solomon, Samuel, Elizabeth Wardell, Joseph, Elizabeth, Nathanist, Lydia, Elizabeth Parker, Mary Morris, Joanna Eaton, (sister of tride), Meribah Slocun, Adisnett White, Rememberance, William Lippincott, Margaret Lippincott, Ruth Woolley, Mary Woolley, William Loppincott, Margaret Lippincott, Ruth Woolley, Mary Woolley, William Loppincott, Margaret Lippincott, Joseph Parker, Edward, Lidia, Elizabeth Woolley, Ephriam Allen, Joan Titon, Joseph Corlies, John Britten, Richard Rundells, Zibiah (Abiah) Dennis, Benanim (Allen), Left hand column. This name of Benanim or Benlaman, was only Benanim without the last came, but as Ephriam Allen signed before him and he had a son Benlaman or Benanim I looked up will of Eph-Solomon's son, Joseph Wardell, ind. but as Ephriam Allen signed before him and he had a son Bentaman or Benamin I looked up will of Ephriam Allen, made Nov. 8, 1726, where he mentions wife Hannah, sons James, Bentaman, Joseph, Isack, daughter Uesty Powel with whom Aubitha Allen is to live until 16, and then be free. Executors wife, with sons James and Bentaman. Witnesses—John White, Samuel Wade, Senr., and Junr. Proved Feb. 21, 1726—Liber 2, p. 421.

As Ephriam Allen witnessed this marriage it will be safe to say his son

marriage it will be safe to say his son Benjaman attended also. Hence the full mame should be Benjaman Allen, Heniaman attended also. Hence the full mame should be Beniaman Alkin, Joseph Parker, father of the bride, make his will May 14, 1723, (he of Shrewsbury, yeonan) mentions wife Elizabeth, children Joseph, George, Benjamin, William, James, Margaret Wardell, Elizabeth, Meribah and Phebedlegaey to Shrewsbury Monthly Meeting of Friends. Home Farm on the river, between Samuel Dennis on the West, the road to Little Silver Neck on the north, John Lippincott on the east. Executors, wife and son Joseph. Witnesses—John Lippincott, Jacob Dennis. Proved Aug. 6, 1723. (Liber A. p. 256). This Joseph Parker's wife was Elizabeth Lippincott whom he married, 7th of 2d mo, 1609. she daughter of Renicmberance. Those who witnessed their marriage were: Marwhom he married, 7th of 2d nio, 1699.
she daughter of Remomberance. Those who witnessed their marriage were: Margaret, Aun, Mary, Sarah Lippdacott, Melbah Slocum, Mary Hutett, Faith Head. Stath Leeds, Jame Borden, Jenift Astin (b. Mill). (right hand column) Remembrance, John, Richard, Juseph, Preserve, Robart, Ablgali Lipplacott, John Lippmcott Jr., Nathandel and Peter Parker, Edward Woolley, William Astin (husband of aforesaid Jenift, whom he mid. (6; 1 mo. 1692; John Hance, Merbah and Patiene Wardell, George Corlies, William Worth (of Shrewsbury, 1687, had a warent for 50 a.on Rumsons Neck and 100 a on Burlington Path, made his will (9) (of Shrewsbury, 1687, had a warent for 50 a.on Rumsons Neck and 100 a on Burlington Path, made his will (9) (of Joneph Larence, Witt, Remembrance and William Lipplncott, John Larence, Witt, Remembrance and William Lipplncott, John Lipplncott Jr., Nathanel and Peter Parker, Edward Woolley, William Worth (of Shrewsbury, 1687, had a warent for 50 a.on Rumsons Neck and 100 a on Burlington Path, made his will (9) (of Shrewsbury, 1687, had a warent for 50 a.on Rumsons Neck and 100 a on Burlington Path, made his will (9) (of Shrewsbury, 1687, had a warent for 50 a.on Rumsons Neck and 100 a on Burlington Path, made his will (9) (of Joneph Larence, Witt, Remembrance and William Lipplncott, John Lipplnc

White, Mary Chembers, Mary Hearse (probably dau, of Thomas, as measthough in his will, given for issue of Jan. 28, 1905, this being the only time size witnessed a marriage). (left hand column)—Why Abigail Dennis signs with all these Lippincott was because her mother was Increase Lippincott, dau, of Abigail; learnest from will of her father, Samuel Dennis, made May 4, 1715, mentioning children Samuel, Jacob, Abigail Leeds (Dennis at date of above wedding), Zibeah, Rachel; mentions Abigail Lippincott as grandmother of the three daughters (and she was also grandmother of the sons as all were children of Increase who d, five days after birth of Rachel in 1895, according to Friends records; Abigail b, about 1686-7, that date torn off, she first child.) off, she first child.)

Jennett (Mill) Astm's husband died Jennett (MH) Asthr's husband dien in Shrewsbury, 6; 14; 1700, 2nd she md. (2) as his second wife 6; 12 mo. 1710, John Lippincot, in his house. Why so, I can't say, as she had a house of her own, in which 2; 12 mo. 1708 trans-mai Mills and. An.os White, both of Shrewsbury. John Lippincott signs marriage certificate at head of left hand column.

marriage certificate at head of left hand column.

William Astin (Aston), made his will Oct. 7, 1705 of Shrewsbury, a weaver "antient and crassy", mentions wife Jenett, dan. Mary "diving with Abraham Brown in West Jersev near Croswicks Creek," who I beare is maryed unto an Indian, who calleth his name Peter Powell, as I am informed". daughter-in-law Hannah Mills who must have been a step-daughter, some relation of his wife). Proved Jan. 6, 1706, a.id Jan. 3, the widow asks for appointment of George Aflen, Justice, as administrator of her husband's estate. (Liber I. p. 164):

Those who sign marriage certificate of John Lippincott and Jennitt Astin were; After bride and groom, Remembrance and Margaret Lippincot, Joseph Parker, George Corlies (right hand column) Sarah Reap, Meribah Slocum, Jane Borden, Margaret Hartsborn, Elizabeth Hance, Jedediah Allen, John Woolley, Joseph and Sarah Wadell, Deborah Corlies (Left hand column).

NORTHWOOD, N. H., BAPTIŞMS. Continued.

Continued.

Continued.

Sarah Allen, May 14, 1792.

Elizabeth Blake, Apr. 17, 1780.
Phebe Buzzel, July 28, 1781.

Margaret Bracy, Sep. 27, 1782.
Lois Brown, July 7, 1791.

Sarah Batchelder, May 14, 1792.

Davis Batchelder, Jr., June 12, 1792.

Betty Brown, Nov. 4, 1792.

Levi Bockford, June 15, 1794.

Elizabeth Buzzel. Apr. 24, 1795. Elizabeth Buzzel, Apr. 24, 1795. Increase Batchelder, Rec'd, Sep. 18, 1804.

Davis Batchelder, Rec'd, Sep. 18, 1804. Salley Batchelder (of Samuel) Sep.

Betsey Batchelder, (of Increase) Sep. 18, 1804.

Saley Batchelder, (of Increase) Sep. 18, 1804.

Betsey Batchelder, (wife of Joseph), 1919 7, 1806.

Tysee Buzzel, Sep. 7, 1806.

Fergy Butter, Aug. 11, 1791.

Deborah Batchelder, May 22, 1807.

Olive Bennet, June 1, 1807.

Mary Bruce, Dec. 16, 1808.

Samuel Batchelder, Sep. 14, 1809.

Mary Batchelder, Sep. 14, 1809.

Anna Batchelder, Sep. 14, 1809.

Bally Batchelder, Nov. 2, 1809.

Bally Batchelder, Nov. 2, 1809.

Smith Batchelder, Nov. 2, 1809.

Lydia Buzzel, Dec. 10, 1809.

Mary Batchelder, Jan. 12, 1810.

John Batchelder, Jan. 12, 1810.

John Batchelder, Jan. 14, 1810.

Jabal Barhue, Jan 14, 1810.

Dearborn Batchelder, Jan. 18, 1810.

Catey Batchelder, Jan. 18, 1810.

Sarah Batchelder, Jan. 18, 1810.

Sarah Bennet, Oct. 29, 1810.

Nancy Blasdel, July 16, 1811.

Philip Bartlet, Aug. 30, 1811.

Saily Bachelder, July 11, 1818.

Polly Boady, Aug. 1, 1891.

Samuel Cook, May 14, 1791.

Polly Ceok, Nov. 1, 1804.

Salley Clarke, Oct. 10, 1803.

John Chesley, Aug. 25, 1805.

Betsey Clarke, Nov. 8, 1809.

Hannah Cate, Nov. 8, 1809.

Hannah Cate, Nov. 16, 1809.

Lient, Joseph Cate, Dec. 15, 1809.

Dattlet Cate, Dec. 15, 1809.

Betsey Clarke, Dec. 24, 1809.

Samuel Carswell, Jun. 18, 1810.

Joseph Carke, Dec. 24, 1809.

Samuel Carswell, Dec. 13, 1810.

Joseph Carke, Dec. 28, 1810.

Joseph Carke, July 11, 1813.

Samah Carcock, May 14, 1792.

Jonathan Cauley, May 14, 1792.

Jonathan Cauley, May 14, 1792.

Richard Critchet, Aug. 11, 1792.

Molly Critchet, Aug. 11, 1792.

Molly Critchet, Aug. 11, 1792. To be continued.

QUERIES.

5149. Sanford—John Sanford, said to be grandson, of Gov. Peleg, of Rhode Island, rettled in Berkeley, Mass., in 1712, and died in 1747. He married Abugall Phits, dam, of Samuel, Canany one give me the parentage of John Sanford, with dates of birth and marriage?—A. W. S.

5150. Henshaw-Would like parentage of John Henshaw, Revolutionary officer of Rhode Island, and date and place of birth,--W. C.

5151. Baker-Who were the parents of Capt. Willian Baker, of Newport, R. t., who died at sea about 1802. - W. C.

ANSWER5.

5061. CRANDALL—I appreciate very much any effort to find Catharma Crandall. She may have been born in Some Conn. town,
John and Catharine (Crandall) John-

ords, but I have now no opportunity of seeing them, and probably M. A.C. has all that I have. Joseph and Margaret Crandall had a son Simeon, b. about

Simeon and Mary (Sweet) Crandall after Caleb, 1747?
Peter (Samuel, John) married Mary Richmond, and this is prousily the Peter and Mary of Enfield, Conn., who had son Edward of Long Meadow.

Does Richmond Genealogy give her birth, marriage and children? Mary, wife of Peter Crandall, died at Entield, July 15, 1761, in her 66th year, an error in my article of Jan. 14, which gives 1765.

From Mass, Soldiers of the Revolutlon, I have "John Johnson, list of prisoners sent from Newport, R. I., prisoliers sent from Newport, R. L., in the prisonstitut Lord Sandwich, handed at Bristol, Mar. 7, 1778." Would like Revolutionary record of this John. If this was the John who married Catharine Craindall, then they must have been living in Newport at time of marringe. Possibly she was a cannot window. Al. 3, M. 8. time of marriage. Possibly young widow—M. A. M. S.

Correction. West—Notes on Mat-thew West, issue of Murch 18, 1905, should read; Lois West (57) omitted from proper place in issue of Men-CURY for Sept. 17th had inten-tion of marriage to Jonathan Taber, brother of above said Jacob Paber, dated Nov. 11, 1727, nor Nov. 11, 1744, as given in said is ue, an impossible date, as he had seven children born before 1744, as the text shows.—11. R. C.

Jamestown.

At the Republican caucus held on Saturday of last week the following nominations were made, to be voted on at the coming town election;

at the coming town election;
Moderator—H. T. Knowles.
Town Clerk—William F. Chawell.
First Councilman—Hiljah Anthony.
second Councilman—John B. Hammond.
Third Councilman—J. H. Teff.
Fourth Councilman—J. H. Teff.
Fourth Councilman—J. E. Brayman
Town Treasurer—Edwin G. Knowles.
Town Andhors—Allerton Chandler and
William B. Severance.
Town Sergeaut—Hildeon Lathan,
Assessor of taxes for three years—Thomas
G. Carr.

G. Carr.
Tax Collector—Harry S. Stabbs.
Overseer of the Poor—Elljah Anthony.
School Committee for three years—Thomas
G. Carr.
Town Committee on Jamestown & Newport Ferry Co.—Thomas G. Carr. Charles E.
Weeden, John E. Watson.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVI-DENCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWPORT, SC. SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Newport, Junuary 14th, A. D. 1985. BY VIRTUE 6 and the pursuance of an Exention, Number 287, issued out of the District Court of the First and their District of the Desire of the First and their District of thode Island within and for the County of Newport, on the tenth duy of January, A. D. 1805, and returnable to the said Court, April 10, A. D. 1905, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the lith day of December, A. D. 1904 in lavor of John T. Reagun, of the City of Newport, plantiff, and against Thomas A. Jennings, of San Diego, in the State of California, defendant, I have him the State of California, defendant, I have him the said defendant, Thomas A. Jennings, and on the length, title and interest, which the said defendant, Thomas A. Jennings, and on the read of the said of the said

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROV-IDENCE PLANTATIONS.

Newpour, Sc. Sheriff's Office, Newport, January 18, A. 9., 1968. It V VIRTLE and in pursuamer of an Execution, Number 3621, Issued out of the Potential Court of the Plential Court of Newport, out the County of Newport, out the Court of the Plential Court, April 1th, A. D. 1968, upon a hulgment rendered by solid Court on the 28d day of December, A. D. 1998, in havor of The H. A. Grinwood Company doing business in the City of Newport, plaintiff, and against Daniel P. Dillon, and Mary C. Dillon, both of the City of Newport, plaintiff, and against Daniel P. Dillon, and Mary C. Dillon, both of the City of Newport, plaintiff, and against Daniel P. Dillon, and Mary C. Dillon, both of the City of Newport of Cerember 19, 1999, at 58 minutes past 9 o'clock a, m., (the time of the aftich-timent on the original with, in and to a certain lot, or parcel of land with the billings and improvements three upon, situated in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantiations, and bonnied. Northwesterly, on Warport street; Northeasterly, partly on hand of Ambalantia, Southeasterly, partly on hand of MeMaham, Southeasterly, partly on hand of Mary Diffon, by discreticate the Bill day of Mary Diffon, by discreticate the Bill day of Challenger 19, 1989, and recorded in Land Evit for the Billock, of Newport, Vol. 71, pages 87 and 88.

Your Money

—Our goods, until you're satisfied. You may use the one and we will use the other for the trial period; then if not satisfactory, we'll exchange again. That part of the transaction we insta upon—our ownership until you're satisfied.

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It is of polished white English oak with a beautiful finish.
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THE COMMODE is larger than the ordinary, being 211x351 on top. Both cases have double tops and the full swell front in the upper tier of

THE BED stards 6 ft, high and has handsome outline carving across

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Eight for 25c.

Fifty for \$1.50.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Probate Clerk.

EXECUTRIX NOTICE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Court of Probate of Middletown, R. I., Administrator on the estate of WILLIAM HENRY AN-THONY, late of said Middletown, deceased that he has given bond to said Court us required, and is now duly qualified to act as such Administrator. All persons having claims against the estate of said William said in the hereof, and the other of the Clerk of said Court within six months from the date hereof, and those included to present to the undersigned.

ALBERT A. ANTHONY, Administrator.

Middletown, R. 1., March 18, 1985—3-18-18.

CARR'S LIST.

BY TROLLEY THROUGH EASTERN NEW ENGLAND, By R. R. Derrik BRED IN THE BONE, THE CASTAWAY, By T. N. Paga, THE CASTAWAY, By H. E. Rives, THE FOOLISH DICTIONARY, BY GOMEON WORLD,

DOROTHEA,
BRAVE HEARTS,
BY W. A. Fraser,

By E. L. Voynich,
THE QUEEN'H QUAIR,
By Maurice Howlett.

Daily News Building.

Telephone 633.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rbode Island, holden on Monday, the 20th day of March, A. D. 1808, at 10 oclock and the Person and entire of ELIZABETH W. HORTON, of full say, of Newport, presents his second and final account with the estate of said adult, and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the lith day of April, A. D. 1808, at 10 oclock a. m., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertiscinent in the Newport Mercury, once a week at least, for fouriegn days.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD. DY VIRTUE of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed made and excetted by Charles F. Manchester, of Little Compton, in the County of Newport and State of thiode Island, to Edward W. Howland of sald Little Compton, then in full life but since deceased, bearing date Sentember 9, 1889, and recorded in Land Evidence of said Little Compton, there is full life the conditions contained in said mortgage there will be sold at public anction, on the premises hereinafter described, in said Town of Little Compton, on Weinnesday. April 59, A. D. 1905, at 2 e'clock P. M., all that certain tract of land with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in said Little Compton, and boursited Northerly by land now or formerly of Fasunel Silmonous, Jollah Shaw and Poub Gifford: Easterly, by and nownel of formerly in Said Little Compton, shad tract with the land through the basierly part of Said Little Compton, shid tract conditions in the land of Thomas Davenport; Southerly, by an inginway that leads through the basierly part of Said Little Compton, shid tract conditions in the land of the land of Said Little Compton, and the content of Said Little Compton, and the land of the land of Said Little Compton, and page 50.

The makersheed before the Said Little order of Said Little Compton, and page 50.

The makersheed hereby gives notice of his intention to bid at said said.

ABILAHAM MANDERESTER, as administractor of the Estate of Edward W. Howland, deceased, Mortgagee. At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 20th day of March, A. D. 1945, at 10 octores at 100 NTHE PETITION, in writing, of Lucretta C. Thompson, presented this day, praying that an instrument in writing presented therewith, purporting to be the last will and (estamped of MARY A. HULLOWAY. wan, purporting to be the last will and festament of MARY A. HOLLOWAY,
iate of Newport, decreased, may be proved,
approved, allowed and recorded, and that
letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased may be granted to her, the Executivament therein:
It is ordered that the consideration of said
petition be referred to Monday, the felli day
of April, A. D. 1985, At 10 o'clock n. m., at
Lie Product Office in the Lity Hall, Newport,
and that notice thereof be given to all petsons
interested, by advertisement in the Newport
Markety, once a week at least, for fourteen
days.

DUNCAN A HAZZADE

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

BY VIRTUE of the power of sale contained in a certain mortage made and exemited by Otts L. Brown, and Camiline C. Brown, wife of O is L. Brown, both of Little Compton, in the County of Newport and State of Rhode Island, to Edward W. Howland, of Said Little Compton, then in full life but since deceased, hearing date October 2, 187, and recorded in Lami Evidence of said Little Compton, Liber 12, folio 318, &c., there having been breach of the conditions contained in said anorthoge, there will be solid apublic auction, on the premises bereinster weighnesses of the 12 to 12 to 12 to 12 to 12 to 13 to 13 to 14 to 14 to 15 to 15

Petition for Naturalization.

NEWPORTS SC.

SCHERME COURT, COMMON
PLEAS DIVISION, NEWPORT, Murche 23, 1895.

NOTHEE is hereby given that the pellifon
of Antonio Rocha, residing at No. 8
Evarts Street, in the Gity of Newport, upon
which pellifon Frances S, Barker, residing at
No. 105 Hendayay, in the City of Newport, and
stephen P, Barker, residing at No. 98 Wiftfield Court, in the City of Newport, are subscribing witnesses, and praying that said
Antonia Rocha be adurated to become a citzen of the United States, was filed in the
City S three on the 28d day of March A, D,
1955, such that the sume with he considered by
the City of the City of City of the City
at 10 e fook it, midth day of April A, D,
1965, and 10 e fook it, midth day of April A, D,
1967, City of City, Common Pleas Histolon,
City, Common Pleas Histolon,

ock u. m. CBARLES E. HARVEY, Clerk, Common Pleas Division, Supreme Court.

WANTED.

GENERAL AGENT to represent the "Goneral Accident Assurance Corporation" on popular monthly payment plan.
Address. G. H. BOYER,
General Manager Rome Office,
3-25-2w

Julius H. Chappelle, formerly of this city, was formally indicted thus week by the grand jury of Providence county on a charge of embezzlement of \$18,000 of bonds, etc., from Miss Virginia Winterbotham of Providence.

Last Call!

RECOLLECTIONS

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216 New York Ave..

PROVIDENCE, R. L.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

By Viktue of the power of sale contidued in a certain mortgage, made and executed by Leonard 8. Hunt, of Live County of Newport and State of Rhode Ishand (E. Sophia Hunt, wife of said Leonard A. Hunt, John in In token of her release of dower), to Edward W. Howhelm of said Little Compton, then in full life but since deceased, bearing date June 10, 1886, and recorded in Lind Evidence of said Little Compton, Liber 18, folia 127, &c., there having been breach of the conditions contained in said mortgage there will be sold at jubilic auction, on the premises hereboard described, in said Town of Little Compton, on WEDNESDAY, March 19, A. D. 1905, at 12 of dock nown, in that certain tract, or purced in said Town of Little Compton, State of the said Town of Allthe Compton, State of the said Town of Allthe Compton, State of the said Town of Little Compton, State of the long lighway (so called); Esstand Southerly, by band of Oliver P. Peckham, being a distance of five rods on said long highway, and running east addisance of eight rods.

The undersigned hereby gives actice of his intention to bid at said saie.

ABRAHAM MANCHESTER, as Administrator of the Estate of Edward W. Howland, deceased, 31-4w

NOTICE.

Weights & Measures.

[WHA, be at my office, City Hall (basement), from April 1 to May 1, 1805, from 930 t. m. to 12 m. (regular office hours dully from 10 a. m. to 12 m., for sealing such measures, scales and balances as may be brought in according to law.

from 10 a. in. to 12 iii...) for seating such measures, scales and balances as may be brought in according to law.

CHAPTER 167, STATUTES OF RHODE ISLAND.

SEC. 11. Every town or city sealer shall annually, at the expense of his fown or city, advertise or post up notifications in public piaces in different parts of his town or city, for every person engaged in the trade of buying and selling, or as a public weigher, who uses weights and measures, to bring in within a certain time, in seach notification limited, being not less than one month from the date of such notification, his weights, measures, balances, and scales to be adjusted and scaled, and he shall forthwith adjust and seal all weight and measures brought to him for SEC. Every town or city sealer shall go at least once in six months to every hay-scale or platform-scale or balance in his town or city which cannot be readily removed, and try, adjust and seal the same. After the expiration of the time limited in the notification which is required to be given in the preceding section, he shall visit the places of business of nil persons who have weights, measures and balances which ought to be sealed and which have not been sended within one year from the date of said notification, and may try, prove, and sentitle same.

Newport, R. I., Feb. 21, RGS-SI-I-W



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